The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1838. NO. 46.

A LECTURE,

Delivered at Philadelphia, on the 13th April, 1838, before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library Company.

ON THE MORAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY JOB R. TYSON.

The object of the present lecture is to exhibit some of the effects of the American Revolution upon America itself and the world at large. * * * * * * *

The first colonists of North America, or their early successors, brought with them from England the seeds of the revolution. They had felt the blessings which were conferred on Europe by the establishment of free towns. They had drunk in the doctrines of Milton and Bacon, and were prepared for the lessons of Sidney, Fairfax, and Hampden. They had imbibed the whole spirit of the reformation. Independent, for the most part, in their fortunes, they were alike removed from nobility and mean birth. They not only possessed much of the learning of the period, but, in proportion to their number, a greater amount of intelligence than is to be found in any European nation of the present day.

It is not necessary to inquire how far the spirit of the men who were laying the foundations of empire in the new world contributed to the first revolution in England—to the royal tragedy of 1648. Cromwell, and Hampden, and Haselrig, themselves forcibly prevented by Charles, whom they brought to the block, from emigrating to America, were animated by the same puritanical fever which raged with greater heat in the American colonies. It is easy to perceive, in the events of the new world, the aid which was thence obtained for the revolution of 1688. The elements were at work which were silently but effectually to demolish the time-honoured structure of Rome; and, in its room, to lay the foundations of that edifice which was finally reared by the act of settlement.

But the doctrines which brought Charles to the scaffold, and placed William and Mary upon the English throne, did not originate in the new world. They were the effect of circumstances favourable to the development of a principle whose birth was coeval with the dawn of intellectual light in Europe. It sprang from the Pandects of Justinian; from the commerce introduced by the crusades; and was nursed by the press, that mighty agent of modern civilization. Nothing was wanting but the free doctrines of the pilgrim fathers, and the more beautiful, because more consistent, institutions of William Penn, to give energy to a principle which was already perceptible in its influence upon mankind.

The settlers, in seeking an asylum from persecution, had no wish to sever the bonds which connected them with their native land. No Briton in the "sea-girt isle," surrounded by the pomp and circumstance of privileged orders of society, could more stoutly defend the political institutions of England than the pilgrims of Plymouth, the founders of Maryland, and the companions of William Penn. They proudly felt themselves a part of

> "That happy breed of men, that little world,
> That precious gem set in a silver sea."

They had been nurtured in the peculiar forms of a society which was endeared to them by the ties of ancestry, by the genius which gives effulgence to the literature of modern Europe, and by those proud achievements which have encircled, as with a halo, the page of English history.

But their situation was favourable to the growth of those germs of liberty, which were kindly planted in their father-land, while it repressed those *weeds* of which they had felt the noxious influence. Left alone in the boundless solitude of a *new* country, their minds sympathised with the untrammeled freedom of nature, and expanded with the contemplation of the things around them. It was here that toleration and the sacred rights of conscience were first proclaimed by Coddington, Williams, Baltimore, and Penn. It was here those seeds were sown of political equality, which the destruction of the English rule of primogeniture could not fail to scatter.

With such elements in America, it required but a tranquil enjoyment of their new abode, or the least encroachment upon their rights, from England, to separate them for ever from their native home. The smooth current of their calm existence was at length rippled and disturbed in its unmurmuring and peaceful flow. The resistance came from a trifling tax, which was imposed by parliament, without the colonial assent. The subsidy itself was too contemptible for complaint, but the act imposing it implied an authority to which they could not yield a voluntary obedience. It was the assertion of a principle which was inconsistent with popular freedom—a mere abstraction, which, in its effects, was unseen upon the wealth, and unfelt upon the happiness, of the people. The spirit of liberty had been fostered in a genial atmosphere: sustained and nourished, it was destined not only to found a new and independent empire, but to form an era for sending back to Europe some of those treasures of wisdom which shot up and blossomed amidst the solitudes of the new world.

The revolution was essentially a contest of doctrine. It resulted in the triumph of a principle, which, though imperceptible to visions rendered weak by the sunny pageantry of courts, and the showy glitter of rank and title, was still existent, and had long been struggling for ascendancy. That principle was *the sovereignty of the people at large*. The sun of the American firmament, it shines in the centre of the American system, dispensing life and warmth to all within its influence, and gilding with its ray a distant horizon.

The first effect produced upon a people who had emerged from the condition of royal colonists to independent republicans, would be perceptible in their external manners. The friends of power, accustomed to a royal prism, which could not detect in a republic the tints of the rainbow, nor the gaudy colours reflected through such a medium, have voted us unsightly. Their glass has had the virtue of a powerful lens, in magnifying the roughness and distorting the agreeable forms which lie upon the social surface. But, after all, need the truth be suppressed? Can it be denied that some of the sons of liberty are distinguished by an air of independence, not to say a certain swagger, which does not display its effects in the most captivating mode. The sense of freedom indeed betrays itself in uncouth and grotesque forms; often amusing, and sometimes ridiculous. The anecdotes related by the Duke of Saxe Weimar, partake of this mingled yarn. These burning lights of independence

> ——"love their land because it is *their own*,
> And scorn to give aught *other* reason why;
> Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
> And think it kindness to his majesty."

But say what we will, reason as we may, this important demeanour, this rude exhibition of the sense of liberty, seems to be a natural process in the operation of popular ideas; and springs from elements which, in a republic, it would hardly be safe to suppress or control. An eminent American, now resident at Paris, perceives in the lower classes of the inhabitants less of that pliant ductility which formerly marked every order of Frenchmen. Something, said Burke, must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty.

The greatness of the change which has been effected in the popular manners, may be understood, by comparing the shamefaced and retiring Englishmen of Canada, with the upright mien and lofty port of the free-born citizens of the United States:

> "Men whose stately tread
> Brings from the dust the sound of liberty."

Without manufactures, without commerce, and overwhelmed by nearly the whole force of that pernicious and inhuman traffic of the mother country, which, while it desolated Africa, has perpetuated injustice here, our manners and our fortunes were alike provincial. Canada enjoys many advantages, and is exempted from various burthens to which we were exposed by the prevalence of a less liberal and enlightened policy. The people were ambitious of grandeur, without the means of supporting it. They longed for the artificial distinctions of the old world. They sympathised in its feelings—adopted its sentiments—imitated its example. All these are now only the dim and shadowy pageants of the past; the reminiscences of a day which belongs to history.

In a country of such vast geographical extent, the most striking differences of character and custom must prevail. The two extremes of society, at the east and the west, are distinguished by opposing contrarieties. In the west, an English traveller thus writes to his correspondent of an evening party. "We have just returned," says he, "from an American ball, *fatigued with impertinence, and wet with spittle.*" Highly wrought and fanciful as the description may appear, we recognise in it such a likeness to the original as belongs to extravagant caricature. The lineaments of the picture may be true, but the colouring is gross. I shall not stay to describe the social peculiarities of our *oriental* countrymen. The east must indeed be a hard subject, which could catch no roseate hue from that pencil whose creations decked in fanciful splendour even the sorry realities of the islands of Loo Choo. Such pictures of the national habits remind one of the portraiture given of Muscat, by a British officer, as depicted by Sir John Malcom, in his Sketches of Persia. The ship having touched at Muscat, the commander called for the account which each officer was required, by a rule of the admiralty, to give of the people, when a reluctant tar presented the following graphic delineation: "*The inhabitants of Muscat.*—As for manners, they have *none;* and their *customs are very beastly.*"

Without discussing the social diversities which prevail in different parts of the confederacy, I will seize upon features which are common alike to all. We may discern in the somewhat rugged outlines of the social landscape, one gentler spot upon which the eye may rest with pleasure. It is a trait in the American character, which belongs rather to a chivalric and poetic, than to a plodding and commercial age. Let the boorish German and the selfish Briton complain of the inconveniences and privations which it imposes. Let the great champion of female rights herself inveigh against its influence upon the sex, while she felt, at every step of her American pilgrimage, its humanizing effects. It is too nearly connected with manly virtue and native generosity, ever to be lost or neglected. I allude to the respect which, in America, is ever and at all times paid to *woman*. The American will cherish this spirit of courtesy, as a distinctive quality, as a noble characteristic. Without aspiring to the extravagant romance of Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia, he may be ever ready to contend, with generous ardour, for the rights and honour of his country women.

With many estimable points in the national manners, it cannot be denied that our vain-glory and impatience under censure are excessive. The gibes of a vulgar Englishman inflict as much pain as if they were the offspring of correct judgment and informed criticism. It is said that certain medals and dull jests, invented in the United Provinces against Louis XIV., led to the celebrated expedition of that monarch in 1672; and had nearly been the cause of their ruin. The United States may instance more dull jests from British tourists than Louis had to complain of. But thanks to their sharp-sighted and active ill-nature, we have been made to perceive peculiarities and imperfections in our social state, of which we had not before discovered the existence.

America has nothing so much to avoid as the adoption of modes unsuited to her habits, and uncongenial with her situation; modes which are recommended by no taste, but that arbitrary one which depends upon the ever changing and capricious mutability of foreign fashion. That system of society is always the most agreeable, which springs out of *circumstances*, and is the natural and unforced growth of the soil in which it flourishes. To all cavillers at the peculiarities of our social state, let us at least be able to make one reply, *that it is our own*. Let it have the merit of reflecting the true condition of the national mind; let it be devoid of false or fanciful pretensions. While this system is polished to the highest refinement of which social intercourse is capable, LET IT BE AMERICAN. As a nation, we have a *right* to this system. It forms a part of that conquest which was achieved at the revolution; it belongs to our individuality; it springs from our independence.

If we go beyond the surface of the American character, an unrestrained impetuosity of action is discoverable. We perceive this feature in the destructive fury of an excited multitude, in the frequent commission of passionate homicide, and the still more frequent occurrence of the duel, that shocking relic of an unenlightened age. Causes greatly inadequate, and often frivolous, have led to such disasters. But what shall we say to a fatal rencontre with bowie knives, in the very hall of a state legislature, and the deadly use of the rifle, by members of congress? Such enormities do deeper injury to republican institutions, and more vitally affect the national character, than the wittiest sarcasm against the homeliness of our domestic society.

It is much to be regretted, that a practice so repugnant to every principle of sound ethics and good citizenship, is not branded with indelible odium. But it cannot be concealed, that while a mortal rencontre is deplored, and the survivor is execrated, the man who declines a challenge is persecuted as unmanly, and charged with cowardice. But we need not despair. The *moral* as well as the literary schoolmaster is abroad. Mobs and duels cannot withstand the potency of his influence. The force of opinion, that tremendous engine, which, in this country, overpowers every opposing element, is rising from its torpor, to a just appreciation of their evils. It will speak with a voice which cannot be silenced, when the excitements which have agitated the popular wave shall have subsided, and party spirit shall repose from its load of violence and crimination.

One of the effects of universal liberty is, to make every man a politician, since each citizen forms a part of the state. As politics is the great highway of honour, all are ambitious of entering it. In this crowd, the high and the low, if such a classification be admitted, are jostling each other. Here no illustrious alliance can promote the success of a candidate. Here no one

> "Stands for fame on his forefather's feet,
> By heraldry proved valiant or discreet."

No patent of nobility is recognised, except that which has been conferred by bountiful nature, with the great seal appendant of moral and intellectual superiority.

A contest in which a nation at large form the judges, must be as public as the tribunal which pronounces the decree. Hence oratory, of a certain order, is cultivated throughout the republic. So universal is the *cacoethes loquendi*, that we have been called "a nation of talkers." The stripling just emerging from college, the mechanic fresh from his labour, the man of science forgetting his laboratory, and the artist abandoning his easel and his studio, have been known to pay this object a temporary devotion.

But what is the kind of cultivation which an art so much practised receives? Does the oratorical aspirant, like Demosthenes, form his manner and fashion his style by the diligent study and frequent transcription of a great model? Does he, like Cicero, deem it necessary to be accomplished in all the polite and elegant learning of the age? No! The preparation which *he* requires, is the art of juggling the multitude; the bench before which he practices his frothy declamation, is a roaring and tumultuous town meeting. The empty diffuseness, no less than the general inelegance of our declaimers, is a theme of standing reproach:

> "To *thump*, NOT REASON, their whole force they bend,
> And all their sense is at their *fingers' end*."

Louis XII. was once heard to complain, that the cause of his growing *gray*, was the long-winded speeches to which he had been doomed to listen. If *long speeches* may produce such an effect, the American nation should be the most grizzled people under the sun. Our senators and legislators, our convention-men and judges, our jurors, and the sovereign people themselves, should all be as hoary as badgers. Unmeaning verbiage and idle circumlocution are the crying evils of the land. But let it not be forgotten, that amid this profusion of windy haranguers, we may name an Ames, a Patrick Henry, a Pinckney, a Wirt, beside many illustrious cotemporaries, as worthy of proud niches in the great temple of oratory; men who, by the commanding power and brilliancy of their eloquence, would confer honour upon any nation of ancient or modern times.

It was not likely that a society composed of such men as emigrated to this country, would long permit science to be in its cradle. Every thing around them, indeed, invited to practical labour. The deep forests and the glassy streams spoke a language which could not be misunderstood. But no sooner had the austerities of nature assumed the more pleasing garb of cultivation, and were made capable of ministering to convenience, than money gave up to science a part of that dominion which she had previously enjoyed. Over this little principality, the powers of theology and verse disputed for a time the palm of empire. The rule which theology asserted, was marked by copious effusions of ink, if not of blood. A close and cautious spirit of investigation succeeded. We are indebted to this spirit for such a benefactor as Godfrey. To this, and the superadded impulsion of a subsequent age, we are to ascribe a Rittenhouse and a Franklin; men whom no situation but that in which they were placed, and no institutions but those of America, could have fostered and formed. The genius of these men bore upon it the impress of their birth-place. The authors of the planetarium and electricity, not to mention the maxims of Poor Richard, were the spontaneous growth of the American soil, cherished and nurtured by the genial spirit of our home-bred institutions. But apart from physical science, nature had placed before the learned of America a subject of enquiry peculiarly its own. The minds of antiquarians were called into action respecting the antiquities and former condition of the American continent. They were to explore the descent, languages, and original state of that remarkable race whom our ancestors found in possession of this country. Nature herself had committed this subject to our assiduity and care. As oppression and rapacity were fast hurrying this devoted race into the grave, it became us, as an intellectual nation, at least to gather the scattered and mutilated fragments of their history, so as to inscribe upon their tomb an intelligent epitaph. Without disparagement to the learned labours of a Bartram, the writers of the Mithridates, a Heckewelder, a Pickering, a Cass, a Schoolcraft, and a Gallatin, it may be said that it was reserved for a venerable citizen of Philadelphia* to penetrate the labyrinths of this intricate subject; and by it to add one of the brightest leaves to the American bays.

In the department of polite and elegant literature, native genius has imparted celebrity to spots, even in the new world of America. The original genius of Cooper, the inimitable pen of Irving, the beautiful page of Bryant, have made the scenes of their descriptions classic ground. Bancroft and Sparks are doing for our history and historical names, what those are achieving in the walks of external society and external nature. We are not old enough to point the literary pilgrim to the mouldering tombs of a Westminster Abbey. The axe with which our forests have been felled, is still in the hands of the wood-chopper. His sturdy strokes may almost be heard amid the noise of our cities, which they have so lately contributed to build. They are only silenced by the greater din of busy life, which exigency or enterprise has called into being, in spots where nature reigned in majestic wildness and primeval solitude. But young as is the country, in its physical state, the materials are at hand to form a system of literature, which shall at once be new and improved.

A national literature does not imply an abandonment of those masters of the human heart, who have traced, with pencils of genius and truth, the great features of human nature. The literature of Rome embellished and refined, while it *imitated*, that of Greece. The polite learning of modern Europe is largely indebted to both, for its elegance and nature. Pope and Thompson are suns formed by the converging rays of less distinguished luminaries. Genius cannot be impaired of its gifts, by pondering the fair forms which genius itself has created. The fire which was lighted by Prometheus, may be kept alive by the torches of Homer and Virgil, of Milton and Shakspeare. America owes it to herself and to mankind, that her system of letters should be *her own*. As a mirror, it should reflect American manners; it should embody American ideas; it should inculcate those great principles of social morality, upon which man must depend for his advancement and perfection.

But however learning and genius have added to the national fame, partiality it-elf must admit that little active aid has been contributed from the public bounty. Astronomical science yet asks for an observatory, and the national library languishes for want of encouragement. When we compare the pigmy collections of Philadelphia and Cambridge, the largest libraries in this country, with the magnificent cabinets of Paris, Vienna, London, and many others, it need not be concealed that the national pride receives a wound. In the various departments of history, (except domestic) modern literature, and science, our collections do not embrace all which the wants of the learned student demand. The life of Columbus, by Irving, a work destined to imperishable fame, could not, from the absence of materials, have been written in America. Mr. Wheaton could not have brought to completion his learned and elegant history of the Northmen, except in Europe. The admirable work on Ferdinand and Isabella, by Mr. Prescott, though written on this side of the Atlantic, was chiefly dependant for its materials on the other.

The library of Philadelphia† is upwards of a century old. Its late highly intelligent librarian† computes the present number of volumes at 46,000; a number exceeding, it is true, any other library on this side of the Atlantic, but not commensurate with the growing wants of the literature and science of the city. The Royal Library of Paris, less than half a century ago, numbered only 80,000 printed volumes and MSS. It now presents, in its totality, upwards of 700,000 volumes! The British Museum, founded long since the establishment of the Philadelphia Library, now amounts to 240,000 volumes. The value of a library, it is true, does not depend upon its numerical superiority alone; but there is no doubt, from the bibliographical knowledge which guards the Royal Library of Paris, and the British Museum, that the excellence of their *contents* is in proportion to their number.

It becomes a wise and enlightened people, intent upon a high destiny, to adopt the means necessary to subserve it. It was one evidence of decay, that in a luxurious age of the Roman empire, the reading of Roman senators was confined to Marius Maximus and Juvenal. In a country in which native energy has not been debilitated by luxury; where mind, untrammeled, roves with perpetual activity, explores new regions of thought, and penetrates new sources of truth and intelligence; where every man is a reader, and all have a keen appetite for knowledge; the means should be multiplied commensurately with its importance and necessity. Without dwelling longer upon a theme which might be amplified by so many reflections, it is enough to say, that no act would confer *higher literary glory upon the United States*, than adding to the treasures of its public library. The government of France requires a copy to be deposited in the Royal Library of every work which is issued from the press, throughout the kingdom. A similar regulation obtains in Austria and Russia, for the benefit of the royal libraries of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. From the operation of so wise and salutary a provision, these libraries are monuments of honour and renown to those despotic nations. The British Museum, which has proved, in England, the great nursery of merit, the light of genius, the ladder to eminence, has been fostered by the same liberality, aided by the direct munificence of the sovereign. Congress has already purchased the papers of Washington and Madison. It could present adequate inducements to private persons for the opening of their private cabinets, in which are deposited those documents which are so material to illustrate our national history, and transmit our national fame. It could enact a law similar to those which augment the libraries of France and England, Austria and Russia. It could enrich the present collection by a purchase now offered to its acceptance, of the greatest treasure of one of the greatest bibliopolists of this bibliothecal age.

But the principle adopted at the revolution has not merely produced a *superficial* change in the manners of the people. It has not only imparted a new complexion to literature, and given a new impulse to science. Its effects are deeper and more pervading. An idea so highly deemed, one which has been preserved from age to age, though occasionally obscured by unpropitious accidents, should be distinguished by benefits corresponding to its high estimation. Let us take a rapid glance at the blessings it has conferred, and trace its extended and manifold agency in our own and in distant lands.

The state of Europe, at the period of the American revolution, is too well known to require elucidation. On the continent, despotism was personified in the sovereigns, and servitude in the people. Political writers declaimed about liberty in the abstract; but *popular equality* was not supposed to constitute a part of rational freedom. *Religion*, over all Europe, wore the frowning aspect of intolerance. That atrocity, known as the *African slave trade*, received the countenance and favour of princes. In France, Portugal, and Spain, the dogma of *divine right* sustained the supremacy of *royal power;* and the selfishness and ambition of kings were upheld, under the plea of state policy or state necessity, by the tender mercies of the inquisition. The doctrines of *jurisprudence* were perplexed by the subtlety of feudal dialectics; and the very *forms* of legal proceeding, embarrassed by conflicting authorities, or confounded by opposing principles, were more intricate and complicated than the ultimate question to be decided. "Wager of Battel," that barbarous remnant of a barbarous age, famous at least as the parent of modern duelling, was permitted to deform the boasted system of English law. Europe presented, in her *penal codes*, a spectacle of cruelty, only equalled by the remorseless spirit in which they were administered.

Morality and virtue could scarcely flourish in a soil so unpropitious to their vegetation. France, during the reigns of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, presented the lowest condition of moral feeling which can characterize a nation at large. In the eloquent language of Sir James Mackintosh, a great part of that period was "the consummation of whatever was afflicting and degrading in the history of the human race." "On the recollection of such scenes," says he, "I blush, as a scholar, for the prostitution of letters; as a man, I blush for the patience of humanity."

But Europe had something to expect from a country upon which she had bestowed all the benignant influences of her genius, refinement, and knowledge. The world had something to hope from the recognition of a *new* principle, on a *new* theatre. It might naturally be expected that human nature, incited by more powerful motives of action, surrounded by new objects, and less shackled by the restraints and prejudices of older systems of society, would exhibit itself in more interesting and striking aspects than before. Let us then briefly examine how these expectations have been fulfilled, and what contribution has been made in payment of the debt, which, as a nation, we owe to the common cause of science and humanity.

The experiment of self-government—that is, the competency of man to govern himself—was the great problem which we solemnly engaged, in the eyes of all Europe and the world, to solve. We assumed this task in adopting a form of government which Montesquieu and other speculative philosophers had denounced as impracticable, in a large community. History presented no instance of success in a republic, and no example whatever, upon the basis of representation. In the democracies of Greece, the people were not numerous, and the territories were small. They assembled in a plain, and performed these acts of legislation, which, in larger and more populous districts, could only have been accomplished through the agency of representatives. The government of the United States, therefore, presents the example of a political structure, which, in its extent and machinery, is wholly *new*. It is daring enough to challenge a prototype in the long history of ages. In an age of paganism or ignorance, without the aids of the press, and the enlightening influence of Christianity, such an effort would have proved more visionary than the Eutopia of Plato. But with these auxiliaries, happiness, prosperity, and enterprise, moral advancement and intellectual vigour, have been the results. It has quickened mind into action, in every department of life. It has given to it the wholesome direction of a more ardent pursuit after new and beneficial truths. It has turned the attention of the human mind from the busy idleness of a vain erudition, into channels more conducive to sound science, and the exaltation of the human race.

Let us mark the course of this principle, in its onward movement, and trace its diffusive and beautiful career in this country and abroad. Religious freedom was too intimately blended with political liberty, to be overlooked in the category of human rights. A free-born conscience demanded that religion should be purified from the taint of intolerance, and that no man should be excluded from office, nor rest under civil disability, on account of his religious belief. The principles of Coddington, Williams, Baltimore, and Penn, were at once engrafted into the constitution of the government established at the revolution. They found in their adopted trunk a soil prepared for their reception. They sent forth their heaven directed branches high into the air—offering to the bereaved and outcast sectary, of every creed, a shade and security from the heats of persecution. What but these have removed the legal burthens of the Jews in Maryland, and the catholics in North Carolina? What but these were the means of proclaiming protestant emancipation in France, and more recently, catholic emancipation in Great Britain; and exciting in the latter kingdom the late, though unsuccessful attempt in behalf of the Jews? What but these have proclaimed religious freedom in the kingdom of Denmark, and the cantons of Switzerland? And what but these are sundering the fetters imposed by bigotry and superstition in other parts of Europe?

From the recognition of political and religious liberty, as the proper attribute of man, it might be inferred that the destruction of legal servitude would follow. But that barthen, which was imposed by Elizabeth, has not been removed in the age of Victoria. Though the acclaim of "universal emancipation," which burst from these shores, has resounded in the dull ears of despotic Austria, and penetrated to distant India, the anomaly of existing bondage is exhibited under the freest form of government, and amidst the contagion of the most liberal ideas, which prevail upon earth. Aside from other considerations, it offers to the philosophic mind a subject for reflection, under the weight of which philosophy herself must stagger. It shows at least how hard it is, by the mere potency of an abstract doctrine, however aided by policy and humanity, to break down the prejudices which have been nursed by time, and strengthened by interest. Though the early and signal effort of colonial Pennsylvania to abolish the slave trade, in 1712, and that of South Carolina, in 1760, were frustrated by the cupidity of the British merchants; yet the effect of the great idea adopted at the revolution, was soon afterwards felt. The *slave trade* was carried on in England with unexampled rapacity, and under the protecting guardianship of her laws, at a time when Pennsylvania abolished *servitude* itself. In surveying the progressive effects of the doctrines of the revolution, it should not be forgotten, that in eleven years after that epoch, was formed a memorable association, by whose benevolent instrumentality the African slave trade was uprooted in Great Britain. Notwithstanding the power of this combination, and the determined vigour by which it was animated—an union composed of the friends of freedom and humanity in America and Europe—it eluded their pursuit, and resisted their perseverance, for a period of twenty years! Such a truth conveys a mortifying but impressive lesson. How great must have been the tenacity of interest—how dull the insensibility of habit, to require a period of twenty years to abolish a traffic, which is now, by the united voice of civilised states, denounced as inhuman, and punished as piratical!

The natural aliment of that freedom which the national independence secured, is intelligence among the people. Knowledge is not merely the parent of liberty, but constituting an element of its nature, is as essential to its existence as the air is to animal life. The child of mental light, each new idea must impart to it nourishment and strength; and its growth must be in exact proportion to the inlets of science. If science be erroneous or impure, so must that essence be diseased or healthy, which depends upon it for vitality and nurture.

Perhaps no country can present a population more intelligent and informed, than the United States. No longer confined to the professed scholar, or cloistered clerk, knowledge is distributed over the community with the undistinguishing profusion of the breath of heaven:

> "Her handmaid, Art, now all our wilds explores,
> Traces our waves, and cultures all our shores."

The sources of this mental cultivation may be found in the munificence of the public provisions for schools, and in the cheapness and multiplicity of newspapers and useful books. The common mind has thus been improved and enlarged, to an extent to which it is vain to seek a parallel in any other nation of the globe. Those curious topics of bootless enquiry which do not contribute to the practical benefit or moral exaltation of man, have employed but a superficial attention. The powers of America have been exerted in the formation of good citizens—in stimulating industry—in arresting the progress of vice and crime—in bringing into closer affinity places which nature had widely separated by distance—and in extending the boundaries of social and moral science. Let us leave to the dreaming fanaticism of French philosophy those sublimated visions of speculation, so fruitful of commotion, anarchy, and misrule. In the poetical language of Denham, may

---

* It need hardly be said that reference is here made to Mr. *Du Ponceau*, whose learned labours are universally known.

† George Campbell, Esq., whose scrupulous accuracy in regard to facts has gained for him as deserved a name as his high repute in bibliography. This gentleman was librarian of the Philadelphia Library for twenty-three years, during the whole of which time he attended the library regularly six days in the week, and *was never once absent from his post.* See "*Notes for a History of the Library Company of Philadelphia*," by JOHN J. SMITH, Jr., Esq., the present librarian.

"Our streams of knowledge flow,
To fill their banks, but not to overthrow."

This general diffusion of knowledge, this propensity of America for what is subservient to practical use, has had an important effect upon the mind of Europe. It has turned the attention of the learned from the pedantry of their pursuits to the ultimate end of science: it has incited enquiry among the people—led to the dissemination of books and periodicals, suited to the popular wants—and introduced a more just appreciation of the benefits of knowledge. These are effecting a change upon the intellectual face of Europe, which shall prepare it for those bolder reaches and higher ascensions, which the spirit of freedom and Christianity cannot fail to inspire.

"These shall restore the light by nature given,
And, like Prometheus, bring the fire from heaven."

These are undermining the censorship of Spain and Italy; these have produced the fermentation which is so observable in the national minds of Austria and all Germany; and it is these which have had such wonderful effects upon the popular tendencies of England, Ireland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and France.

The government adopted at the national era, was founded upon the supposed virtue of man. This virtue was to be cultivated less by seminaries of learning, than the predominance of moral and religious feelings over the baser proclivities of human nature. The government implied a connection between morals and politics; an union of the philanthropist and statesman in the same person; a dominion of the higher impulses of the heart, and the purer results of the intellect, over the sensual and animal instincts. Hence we find associations of benevolent persons, with a view to guard against vice and crime, and to promote a higher standard of social morality. I do not here refer, singly, to any one of the objects which these associations have in view; but the *purpose* to which they have contributed, in the melioration and refinement of man. Every philanthropic effort that is made, every peaceful act that is done, for the regeneration of man, lifts him in the scale of improvement, and advances him to that state in which moral force shall triumph over that which is physical and animal.

"Mind, mind alone,
The living essence in itself contains
Of beauteous and sublime."

The establishment of Peace and Bible Societies in this country, and the influence of associated effort against that vice which peoples the alms-house and the penitentiary, have not only purified the American atmosphere, but extended their multiplied blessings to the most barbaric shore of the eastern continent. The principles of the peace societies, though coeval with the rise of Quakerism, became more active at the revolution, and have diffused the mild benignity of their spirit into the counsels of every court in Europe. The Bible has unfolded its sublime doctrines, and kindled animating hopes, in regions hitherto unvisited by a gleam of gospel sunshine. In Jerusalem, amid the darkness of heathenism, infidelity and superstition, in the very heart of Palestine, the missionary of the western world teaches the simple doctrines of the Redeemer of mankind, and in those very spots which mark his nativity, miracles, and death. On the summit of the Himalaya mountains, which separate Hindoostan from Chinese Tartary, an American clergyman preaches the glad tidings of Christianity—hoping, with a noble but romantic enthusiasm, to redeem Asia from the sceptre of the Paynim. In Greece, the former home of philosophy and song, the only schools of instruction are those of American missionaries. How refreshing and beautiful the thought, that after ages of ignorance, tyranny, and unbelief, have blighted, as with a pestilence, those celebrated districts of the globe—those cherished spots, consecrated as the cradle of religion, of refinement, and liberty—it should be the task of the new world to renovate their decayed systems, and to reinfuse a portion of that vitality and vigour which it derived from themselves! That it should thus give back to Palestine the Christian faith, in its original purity, and to Greece a knowledge, well husbanded and improved, which it received from her Platos and her Aristotles!

The idea once introduced of combining *numbers* in the promotion of a benevolent enterprise, was extended to a great variety of objects. In the wide circle of human action, which these bodies superintend, some have been devoted to the prevention of a particular vice, while others have assumed a higher attitude, in exposing the effects of erroneous legislation. It is thus that good citizenship is enlisted in the service of the state, by the argus eyes which are distributed in the various departments.

The effect of these institutions has corresponded with their design, in elevating the standard of social rectitude. Society is thus purged of many of those vices that exist in communities, which are sustained by the hand of power. A republic, wanting the chief element of its cohesion, would separate into fragments or resolve itself into chaos.

Among the abuses which hoary error has handed down to us from the earliest ages, is the treatment of offenders against the laws of society. Since the epoch of the American revolution, our penal codes have been undergoing revision and amendment. The law no longer wears the visage of a blood-thirsty tyrant, who is impatient to visit upon each moral infirmity an ingenious and vindictive torture. In these mitigations, and above all, in the adoption of an improved theory of penitentiary discipline, Pennsylvania has been the great pioneer. The fame of her penal institutions has crossed the Atlantic. They have engaged the attention of the European legislatures, who are willing to be instructed by our discoveries, in the wide domain of penal philosophy. France, England, Lower Canada, and Prussia, have shown a commendable anxiety to avail themselves of the results of these labours. Their agents have visited these shores, not ministers to our government, but ambassadors to our people. They carry back with them a part of those returns which America, in becoming a nation, had pledged herself to make to the cause of human science.

But the agency of the revolutionary principle is discernible, not merely in laying deep and broad foundations of moral and intellectual superiority, but in imparting activity, enterprise, and energy to the human character. All the departments of life bear witness to its inspiriting effect. It may be seen in the hum of the metropolis, where the instinct of busy life is visible in the stir and bustle of the jostling world. It may be seen on the river, the railway, the canal—the humble village, just rearing its aspiring head into a fancied importance, and in the solitude of rural life. These all pay homage to the *principle* of the revolution: they all display the effect of unfettered enterprise, and the consciousness of untrammelled freedom. Commerce has spread her sails in the remotest seas, and brought to our doors the luxuries of the most distant and opposite regions. The distant parts of a territory, unexampled in extent, have been approximated by the locomotive engine and the steamboat. Rivers, presenting untoward impediments for the one, have been rendered navigable for hundreds of miles; for the other, mountains have been leveled, and valleys bade to rise, as if by the wand of an enchanter. Nature has been penetrated in her wildest recesses, and made to yield her hidden stores. The genius of Fulton could scarcely have foreseen the wonderful effects of his discovery, in ministering to our comforts; in tightening the bonds of human affinity; and knitting together, as one family, the various districts of the globe. It could scarcely have descried in the future, the navigation of the Atlantic and Pacific waters—the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean—nor the impelling power of steam over the trackless wilds of the Mississippi, and the sandy desert of Suez. Yet, of these, some have been realised, and of the others, time will soon witness their accomplishment.

The success of a new order of sentiments in a new hemisphere—the correction of ancient traditional abuses—the rapid strides of science—its universal diffusion by means of the press—and the multiplied facilities of intercommunication—all announce a new era in the history of the world. The influence of these is seen in the altered condition of nearly the whole face of Europe. Calmness, and repugnance in change, have been succeeded by a restless and innovating spirit. New ideas of knowledge, improvement, and right, have been awakened. These are teaching to absolutism the proper dignity of human nature: they are teaching the futility of transmitting office, and rank, and privilege, by descent, without relation to merit; they are teaching that the first right of man is to be *free*, and the first principle of freedom is political equality.

An observer of the events which have occurred on this continent and in Europe, during the last sixty years, would ascribe to some cause the mighty effects which have been produced. He has seen the downfall of despotism in France, succeeded by a brutality of crime, and a fierceness of cruelty, which fill him with dismay. He has beheld that same France pass through many tribulations to an elective monarchy; and now exempt from domestic disquiet, sitting down in the enjoyment of security and peace. He has seen Greece and Belgium taking their rank as nations, under liberal forms of government. He has beheld the political agitations which have shaken the rest of Europe, in the contests for freedom. He has seen the time-honoured institutions of venerable England made obedient to the spirit of the age, and the *practice* made conformable to the *theory* of her government. He has beheld, in the American hemisphere, a succession of republics, modeled upon the same principles with our own, rise into existence. He beholds, even now, others attempting to throw off the European yoke, and struggling for independence.

Where will the enquirer look for the origin of these stupenduous events? Where will he seek the springs of that impulse which has given to the human mind a velocity so increased, a tendency so upward? He will seek it in that potential influence which has opened the rich fountains of personal and civic virtue: which has vivified and expanded the principles of knowledge—which has quickened the spirit, by enlarging the means, of international commerce—in a word, he will seek it in the revolution of 1776.

I cannot more beautifully portray the expansive influence which America is destined to exert in the moral regeneration of man, than by concluding in the glowing lines of her own Bryant:

"Here the free spirit of mankind, at length
Throws its *last fetters* off; and who shall place
A limit to the giant's unchained strength,
Or curb his swiftness in the forward race?
Far, like the comet's way through infinite space,
Stretches the long, untraveled path of light,
Into the depths of ages; we may trace
Afar, the brightening glory of its flight,
Till the receding rays are lost to human sight."

From the Presbyterian.

WHAT IS PREACHING WORTH?

There are several ways of ascertaining the value of any given commodity: sometimes we may judge by the *demand* for it; sometimes by the *uses* to which it may be applied; and sometimes by *what men are willing to give* for it. If our judgment were formed according to the first or second of these methods, we might decide that the preaching of the gospel was one of the most important and desirable things in the world. The demand for it, implying both its necessity and scarceness, is very great. From every quarter, from civilized and heathen lands the cry comes up distinctly and with increasing earnestness, "send us the Gospel—we desire a living preacher."

And if we judge according to the adaptedness of the Gospel to the wants of men, we shall conclude, that whatever other things are worth, the Gospel and the preaching of the Gospel are of immense value. And I suppose that all men who know any thing about the Gospel are willing to admit in theory at least, that to have it faithfully preached is worth a great deal. But the difficulty is, that between theory and practice on this subject there is a vast discrepancy. If therefore we form our conclusion on the point in question, from *what men are willing to give for it*, we shall esteem it, if not the least, yet next to the least in value.

It is remarkable how little is given for the preaching of the Gospel compared with what is given for any one other important or desirable object. For a single article of dress or furniture, persons will sometimes give fifty or a hundred dollars: and very likely this expense will occur more than once in the year; but if they were called upon to give this amount for the direct preaching of the Gospel, they would immediately cry out under the intolerable burden—the ruinous expense. Men largely engaged in business will give from one to three or four hundred dollars a year, for a porter or drayman, and from five hundred to a thousand a year for a clerk, and yet it would be *dreadful* to give *so much* as this for the labors of a faithful minister of the Gospel. Farmers will give from ten to fourteen dollars a month for a laborer and find him in board and washing, and yet by far the fewest number give to a laborious pastor for a year what they give for a laborer on their farms a month!! Each acre of corn will produce on an average, this year, thirty dollars, and yet not one farmer in ten gives this sum to all the benevolent purposes of the day—to the Gospel at home and abroad!!

Sometimes two or three men, or it may be five, will unite and give a person five hundred dollars a year to teach their children the several branches of useful, refined, or ornamental education. And yet the same men would feel that they were immeasurably burdened if they paid the like sum to a minister of the Gospel to teach themselves, their families, and neighbors the lessons of eternal wisdom.

But, Mr. Editor, I forbear. Is it not evident that if we judge of the value of a preached gospel, by what men are willing to give for it, it is comparatively of very little worth? And is not the sin of undervaluing the gospel in this way as great as it is in any other way? And is not this the prevailing sin of this day? Can members of the church expect that God will smile upon them, while they act so niggardly—while they dole out with so parsimonious a hand, for the support of the ministry of the gospel? If Christians valued the gospel as they profess to do, would they be so unwilling to give to their pastors a mere competence? Would they not rather so contribute as to relieve their minds of anxiety as to temporal support, and prevent entirely a resort to teaching or farming to make up the deficiency of salary? Would large congregations, at least, in the country, find it so difficult to make up a pittance of five or six hundred dollars as a salary, if they valued the preaching of the Gospel as they do every thing of a mere worldly and money making business? I am sorry to think it, and much more to write it, that there are congregations in the country having from three to five hundred communicating members, who find great difficulty in making up a salary of four hundred and fifty or five hundred dollars a year. And if they were asked "what is preaching worth?" their answer practically, would be, "about a dollar a year!!!" Surely such a state of things ought not to continue. And I would say to all church members, both in town and country, and especially in the country, would it not be well for you to examine this matter, and see whether your pastor would not be greatly relieved either by an increase of salary, or by more punctuality in its payment, or by both? And to all *Sessions and Trustees* I would say likewise. Perhaps your pastor's mind is harrowed and distressed for want of what you owe him, or ought to owe him. Perhaps his family may be in want, especially as the winter is approaching. Perhaps too he may be meditating a removal from the mere want of temporal support. And if it be known that you caused one man to leave you for want of support, who will be likely to settle with you again?

What you do therefore, do quickly. And as soon as you read this, resolve that you will act, and whether you be an elder, a trustee, or private member of the church, do your part; exert your influence to make your pastor comfortable, and give him not simply a mere competence, under the most rigid system of economy, but give him a comfortable and liberal support. It will promote your honor and your *profit*. If need be, have a congregational meeting called, and endeavour to stir up the whole church to do its *duty* in this very important matter.

D. N.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention, which we noticed as having assembled at Augusta (Geo.) on the 15th instant, adjourned the second day of its session till the third Monday in April next, when it is to meet in Charleston. On the last day of the session, Judge LONGSTREET, chairman of the committee of twenty-one, made a report concluding with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention will use their best exertions in their respective states to form trading associations in order to carry into effect the purposes of this Convention.

Resolved, That increasing the facilities of intercommunication, by *railroads and canals*, between the interior Western and South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico States, are among the most important measures of restoring to the commercial ports of the latter the direct trade which has so recently departed from them.

Resolved, therefore, That while it is strongly recommended by this Convention to the different States to afford every possible aid to approved works of internal improvement, having the above objects in view, it is equally obligatory on the companies or corporations, chartered for said objects, to consider their works as but *parts* of one *great design*, and so harmonize and co-operate in their operations as to produce, through those great *arteries* and *veins* of the commercial body, a circulation as perfect as that which nourishes and animates the human system.

Resolved, That the banking institutions of the respective States in which they are located cannot more surely advance their own interests, in connexion with the public prosperity, than by affording succour, in their beginnings, to those great works which, intended to develope the hidden resources of interior countries, must, in return, reciprocate to those institutions the *benefits* of an increasing and extended commerce.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of each Southern and Southwestern State be recommended to inquire whether there be or not, in each State, a sufficiency of banking capital, and, if found insufficient, to provide for its increase in such a manner as may be deemed safest and most conducive to the interest of Southern commerce.

Resolved, That the banks of the several states be respectfully solicited to form commercial connexions with like institutions or capitalists in Europe, for the purpose of furnishing facilities to a direct trade between the Southern and Southwestern States and that country.

The Convention caused a silver cup to be procured and presented to WM. DEARING, Esq., of Athens, Georgia, as an expression of their sense of the beneficial service rendered by him to that section of the Union, by first suggesting the idea of a Southern Commercial Convention.

SILK PREMIUM AWARDED.

It will be remembered that the Monmouth County Silk Manufacturing Company last spring offered a premium of Eighty Dollars to the individual who should produce the greatest number of pounds of Cocoons of silk from the sixteenth of an acre.

The Directors met to receive the statements of those who were competitors, and to award the premium, and they are happy to state, that the above premium has been awarded to our enterprising fellow citizen the Rev. D. V. M'Lean; he having produced from the sixteenth of an acre of Morus Multicaulis Chinese Mulberry Trees, 31 lbs. and 14 oz. of Cocoons, being much the largest amount produced by any one in the county. There were several competitors in the early part of the season, a number of gentlemen having planted the 16th of an acre with a view to the premium, but owing to the difficulty of procuring eggs that were from a healthy crop, and that would hatch, all except Mr. M'Lean and Mr. I. G. Davenport, of Middletown, abandoned the attempt to obtain the premium.

Mr. Davenport had a large amount of foliage on his 16th, but owing to the difficulties experienced so generally in regard to eggs, he produced but 15 lbs. 8 oz. of cocoons. Mr. M'Lean's worms being fed in the village, the Directors had frequent opportunities to witness them while feeding and winding. They were remarkably healthy, and the cocoons uncommonly fine. Part of his cocoons were the mammoth white, and part the common sulphur. It required but 195 of the largest to make a pound after they were flossed; and in his whole lot it did not require on an average over 300 to the pound. Mr. M'Lean destroyed the chrysalis in some of his cocoons, and intends to manufacture a few pounds of sewing silk the present week. His crop, however, being so perfectly healthy, he preserved most of the cocoons for the eggs. He had the moth placed on the pink muslin, the muslin tacked to the wall in a perpendicular position, and he has about four lbs. of the most beautiful eggs we have ever seen, and where these eggs are procured, we have reason to believe no such difficulties will occur among us as occurred the past year.

It is Mr. M'Lean's confident belief that he had foliage sufficient to produce fifty or sixty lbs. of cocoons from this 16th of an acre, if he had been able to procure eggs to hatch at the proper time.

We understand Mr. M'Lean intends giving a detailed statement of his success in feeding the worms, and of the profits which may reasonably be expected from this business.

The above facts are submitted to the public, in pursuance of the original design of the Board of Directors, which was merely to induce experiments, from which the public, and each one for himself, might judge of the probable profits accruing from the production of silk.

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. VREDENBURGH, Jr., Sec'ry.

We were shown this week some samples of Sewing Silk, beautifully manufactured into skeins, by Mr. D. V. M'Lean, of this village, from cocoons of his own raising.—*Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer.*

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

The following document shows that the Abolitionists are in the field as a political party:

CIRCULAR.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We ask the privilege of brethren to set forth briefly but frankly the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for Governor.

1st.—Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress, nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate; of the party also, that sustains John Quincy Adams, and William Slade; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2d.—Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, in our last Legislature, passed resolutions *against* the admission of Texas into the Union; *against* Patton's gag resolutions; *in favour* of the right of petition; and *in favour* of granting trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past—instead of threatening us with penal enactments, the Whigs received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and comity due to their constituents.

3d.—Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th.—Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who, in his messages to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the bitterest hostility to our cause; and who, as the presiding officer of a public meeting, while he was Governor of the state, recommended the passage of laws authorizing a violation of the mails, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth.

5th.—The re-election of Governor Marcy would go very far toward the re-election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty.

And finally, because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a sub-treasury, a national bank, or the currency, of minor importance, compared with the great subject of human liberty; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Governor Marcy, will best promote the great cause of universal emancipation, we shall vote for him ourselves, and recommend our abolition friends to do the same.

We are respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,
JEFFERSON MAYELL,
President Albany Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.
CALVIN PEPPER, JR.,
Vice-President Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
JOHN WILSON,
Corresponding Sec'ry Anti-Slavery Society.
H. CARPENTER, 1st V. P.
WM. GIBSON,
One of the Executive Committee Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
NORMAN FRANCIS,
Chairman of Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
S. A. HASTINGS,
A. McCLURE,
J. McCLURE,
FORDYCE SYLVESTER,
JAMES E. McCLURE,
S. B. HALL,
CHARLES E. BURTON,
JAMES BURTON,
PETER M. McELROY,
DAVID MARTIN,
S. T. RICE,
S. V. R. WATSON.

THE GREAT WEST.

The following is from the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican—it denotes a thriving condition in the Great Metropolis of the Far West.

"We see it stated in several of the Eastern papers that four hundred houses have been built in St. Louis this season. We know not from what source they derive their information, but so far as we are able to judge, we think the estimate from two to four hundred too low. We have conversed with several master builders, and we have not heard one who placed the estimate at less than six, and several say eight hundred, including the additions made to former buildings. There is no part of the city in which there are not several new buildings being erected, and on some streets the whole line is filled with materials for houses in the course of erection. In the suburbs this is also the case; there are even many of the resident citizens who are ignorant of the extent of improvements now going on.

From the high rate of house rent, and the great demand, this is not a matter of astonishment. Any thing of a comfortable tenement, suitable for a family residence, readily rents for from four to eight hundred dollars. Stores on Main or Front street from $1000 to $2500, and all other buildings in proportion. The cost of building materials, labor, &c., is all very high, and high as the rents appear, they yield but a small profit on the investment. The only thing which is to us inexplicable, is the ability of our citizens to make the improvements that are now going on. Money has been very scarce the past season, business has not been as active as in former times, and yet building after building has gone up. Many of them are such as do credit to the taste and liberality of our people. The amount and character of the improvements of St. Louis, during this season, will, we expect, equal, if not greatly exceed that of any other city in the west. We trust the spirit will continue, for so long as the influx of population is as great as at the present time, the demand for houses will be equally great."

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1838.

Mr. Tyson's Lecture, delivered last winter before the *Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library Company*, and inserted in this week's Herald, will command, as it merits, a careful perusal. Parts only of the grander scenes and events could be introduced into the picture drawn by the lecturer. To the selection and general arrangement of these, no little praise is due. They manifest capablility for a work on a more extended scale, should inclination prompt to its performance.

To the reader who may perchance complain of the smaller proportion than usual of colonization matter in the present number of the Herald, we can confidently reply, that Mr. Tyson's lecture is a full and true commentary on, because illustrative of, the effects of colonization. If we speak of, and love to dilate on the moral and social effects of the American revolution, and of institutions formed and established by it, can we forget the origin of the people who made this revolution and exert this influence on the rest of Christendom? Colonies were the beginning of the States.—The first occupancy of New England, and of Virginia, was by a few emigrants from England, who began their settlement under every possible discouragement, and whose first efforts were attended by so many disasters. But still they persevered and they succeeded, in conjunction with their countrymen on other parts of the Atlantic coast, in laying the foundations of a mighty empire.

If for a moment we compare their grievances, and the positive inflictions on them which compelled them to emigrate, with those to which the children of Africa, whether bond or free, are subjected in the United States, can we suppose for a moment that these latter, should not be as acutely sensible of their situation, and as eagerly endeavour to change it as the first emigrants from England? In leaving England the pilgrim fathers abandoned no principles—they gave them on the contrary additional force, by proclaiming them from the rock of Plymouth. The people of the coloured race, by emigrating from the United States to Africa, in like manner, practically, yet peacefully and, still more, successfully, establish the principles of true liberty, not only for their descendants in Africa, but for their kind in all parts of the world.

A vessel with an expedition for Cape Palmas, will probably sail, under the direction of the Maryland Colonization Society, on or about the 20th of this month. Any communications to Bassa Cove and Edina will be readily forwarded by this conveyance.

Civil war in Canada has recommenced, by a simultaneous outbreak in all the towns along the St. Lawrence, and, as it will probably soon appear, in Upper Canada, also. A Declaration of Independence has been sent forth; but wanting the sanction of names of delegates from the people. It may at present be regarded in the light of an emanation from a self-constituted committee, which may, perchance, ultimately find a response from the Canadians, when a favourable opportunity offers for the utterance of such sentiments. For the present, warned by the monstrous exaggerations of last winter's bulletins from the lines, we must receive with large allowances the stories in circulation, both of the extent and numbers of the secret affiliation in the United States, in aid of the Canadian patriots, and of the numbers in arms of the latter, and of their successes over the royalist troops. The parties who may be disposed to make the experiment, will find a notable difference between swearing in candidates for historical fame on the American side, and inducing them to fight under the rebel standard in Canada, with the prospect, in case of defeat, of their undergoing the speedy penalty of martial law—execution at the drum head.

Among what are called the *Napoleon Memoirs*, should be noticed a work just published by Carey and Hart, the title of which runs, "Evenings with Prince Cambacéres, Second Consul, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Duke of Parma, &c. By Baron Langon." These volumes abound in details of the characters and incidents of the revolution and of the Empire, of men of note, and events which appear conspicuously in history, mixed with certain marvels bordering on romance, contributed from the reminiscences of the Duke of Otranto, the notorious Fouché.

The Baron Langon is a most prolific writer of memoirs; whether it be Emperor or King—Napoleon or Louis XVIII.—he is never at a loss. He enters fully into the spirit of the times, and it is not easy to tell whether the republic or the empire most shares his sympathies, or to what extent he allows his philanthropic resignation to carry him, in submitting with a good grace to the restoration of the Bourbons, and the ascendancy of the Orleans dynasty. We should not be surprised to see the *veridique* Baron come out with his authentic reminiscences of *Egalité* and the family of King Louis Philip. He assures his readers that, on the present occasion in submitting these materials to the press he has "been actuated by the spirit of truth, and not by the vanity of authorship." We should be much more reluctant, however, to vouch for his accuracy than to praise his success in narrating. Be this as it may, his volumes contain a fund of amusing gossip—sometimes of the Der Freyschutz school, and still oftener of the Salon, with Vampires, Doubles, and various *horreurs*. Charlotte Corday, Marat, Robespierre, (*Egalité.*) Barras, Carnot, Fouché, David, Madame de Staël, Cambacérès, &c. &c. are brought on the stage in new dresses, and uttering sprightly dialogues, or telling amusing stories. The incidents preceding the return of Napoleon from Elba are *piquant*, and not devoid of novelty.

CAREY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

We gave, at the beginning of the present year, a brief and restricted notice of the first volume of Mr. H. C. CAREY'S work on POLITICAL ECONOMY, in which he indicated and illustrated the *laws* of the production and distribution of wealth. A second volume has recently appeared, exhibiting a view of the *disturbing causes* by which the progress of mankind has been retarded or arrested, together with the effect as shown in the quality of labour—in the amount of production—on the mode of distribution—and on the present condition, moral and physical, of various nations.

The very announcement of the topics of which Mr. Carey treats, in this second volume now before us, would naturally excite curiosity to learn the course of reasoning and the facts introduced for their explanation and enforcement. Were we allowed more space to show, by a careful analysis of this work, its characteristic merits, we should feel ourselves freer to speak in advance of it in strong language of eulogy. But we should, by indiscriminate praise, poorly imitate the author himself, who loves to show cause—in facts and figures—for his positions and the inferences which he deduces.

After a brief chapter on "the Institution and Objects of Government," which is summed up in a series of propositions, Mr. Carey treats, in successive chapters, of *Security of Person in England, the United States, France, and India; of Security of Property; of Unproductive Expenditure; of the Quality of Labour; of the Quantity of Labour;* of the DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH, under the head of *Labour and Capital; of the Distribution of Public Revenue* in the countries above mentioned. Afterwards he applies the principles evolved under these various heads, to *Scotland, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Norway, China, and Turkey.*

It is impossible to rise from a perusal of Mr. Carey's work without being forcibly struck with the important fact, that just in proportion as men enjoy rational liberty, the widest range of action compatible with justice to others, so are they most successful in accumulating the products of labour, and in disposing of them in a manner the most conducive to their physical comfort and moral well-being, gratification of a refined taste, and elevation and expansion of intellect. Small progress can be made in ethical philosophy without a knowledge of political economy, and access to that vast storehouse of valuable facts, and apposite illustration, such as we find collected by Mr. Carey. The relations of the producer to the consumer, of the capitalist to the workman, of the fine to the useful arts, of the higher displays of genius in literature and science to agriculture and commerce, of equal laws to national prosperity and individual weight and affluence, have now a positive value and signification. They show that man's true sympathy for his fellow men is in the ratio of the direct application to the latter of all the freedom and privileges which he would himself like to enjoy; and, still more, that the probabilities of his own peaceful and complete enjoyment of them are in proportion to their adequate possession by his fellow men. The law of love is that of justice, as this last, again, is the law of the most extended and most equable distribution of wealth, and of its consequent tasteful and intellectual enjoyments and moral tranquillity. When we speak of the equable distribution of wealth, we are not to be supposed to mean its arbitrary and equal parcelling among all the members of a community; but that the wealth afloat shall be equally accessible to all who exercise rightful industry, without partial restriction, which are impositions, or the interposing privileges of a few to the exclusion of the many.

Every member of the community, every inhabitant of a country has a positive, direct and personal interest in the establishment and understanding of clear and

correct principles of political economy. They are necessary for the permanency of international peace and of civil concord, for the diffusion of education and a right understanding and practice of democracy—not the law of mere masses, the dictation of mobs, and the ascendancy of popular parasites, but a knowledge of principles and the ability to maintain the institutions of freedom in accordance with the wider scope for philosophic inquiry and tasteful research.

We are conscious that by those generalities we fall far short of carrying that conviction to the minds of our readers which a study of the multifarious yet methodically arranged facts, and clear sequences deduced from them, in this second part of Mr. Carey's Political Economy can not fail to produce. But let it not be supposed, that he gives us mere tabular displays of the amount of the products of the soil, of manufactures and of commercial exchanges. We have these, it is true, but we have, in addition, a distinct display of the operation of the government and of customs and usages, and the disturbing causes by which industry is paralysed, wealth either entirely obstructed, or by wasteful expenditure divested from its proper channels: and thus, whilst the body politic is impoverished, the individuals composing it are wretched, and debased by poverty and ignorance.

LECTURES.

We would remind the fortunate owners of season tickets to the Lectures before the Athenian Institute and Commercial Library, that the first lecture of the season will be delivered this evening by the Rev. Mr. Barnes. We believe that all the season tickets have been disposed of, but not until complete notice was given. In consequence of the comfortable arrangements, placing backs to each seat, more space is occupied, and about one hundred tickets less are to be sold. A few tickets for one admittance may be obtained at 50 cents, of Mr. Smith, at the Philadelphia Library.

A convention of Anti-masonic delegates met yesterday at 11 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Northern Liberties, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, at New York, we have Liverpool papers to the 8th, and London to the 6th of October inclusive.

Cotton we perceive is dull—grain is lower, we infer it from the rise of duties—and money scarcer than it has been, ranging on good paper from 3 1-4 to 4 per cent. per annum.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter, not to the people of Ireland, but to his "beloved constituents." The London Herald, (Tory) thinks that the influence of Mr. O'Connell is nearly at an end—but that the power by which he has acted is gaining force.

The trouble between *Switzerland* and *France* about Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, seems yet in existence. Louis has offered to leave the country when he can procure passports from different persons—but it is demanded in turn whither he will go.

The subject of Canada occupies much attention, though the recent outbreaks and the departure of Lord Durham, are not yet known there. The Tory papers say that the Americans who visit Canada are generally emissaries of Van Buren—and they add:

"If Lord Durham were, in any way, fitted to fill the critical position, into which his fellow Whigs have thrust him, he would not, in the present state of public opinion in the United States, permit a single countryman of Mr. Van Buren to cross the Canada frontier, without a passport. There is no obstacle to the occupancy of the Canadas by the armies of the United States, excepting the loyalty of the British settlers—whom Lord Durham is sedulously engaged in disgusting with the British connection; and the small body of highly-disciplined English troops, whom the emissaries of Mr. Van Buren are, with success unprecedented, tempting to desertion."

The English money market remains without change. Consols are quoted at 94 1-8c. for money, and 94 1-8 a 1-4 for account. Exchequer bills at 69s a 71s prem.

A fire broke out at Liverpool on the night of the 5th of October, in a warehouse in Robert Street North, leading to Princes dock.

It contained a large quantity of cotton, belonging to W. & I. Brown, Molyneux, Wilterby & Co., and Wildes, Pickersgill & Co., and 2200 bales of wool.

The building, which was seven stories high, with all the contents, was entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining warehouse, filled with East India produce. The property in the latter was partially saved.

The loss is estimated at £60,000—and is mostly covered by insurance.

The Liverpool steam ship was brought out of the dock at Liverpool, without injury on the 4th October, and was busy in taking in her coals for her voyage to this port, for which it was announced in the Liverpool papers that she would sail on the 20th of last month.

Sam. Scott, an American sailor called the "American leaper," was drowned near Cheltenham, while exhibiting himself as Sam Patch.

The weather had been fine and prices of grain were tending downward, though no material change had as yet occurred in prices. The duty on Foreign grain had further advanced, and was 16s 8d per qr.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.
A BATTLE.

Our advices from Montreal are up to Wednesday Morning 9 o'clock, and from the frontier to 5 P. M. of that day.

On Wednesday morning early the steamboat Burlington, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual, at Champlain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Coté that he had come to the determination *to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada*, and for that purpose the Burlington could not proceed farther—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purposes into effect. This information was immediately communicated to the commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with *Coté;* the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Coté declared that this should be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

Battle at Odletown.—It being known at Odletown that an attack was to be made on that place on Tuesday night, the militia were ordered under arms—and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching, they went out under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of eight of the insurgents, and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention, we are informed, of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

A sloop laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—has been seized on Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks, one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquility would soon be restored. The administrator was making use of every means at his disposal to check the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself.

The object of the rebels appeared to be to make hostages, for which purpose they were making prisoners of women and children—preferring in all cases the ladies of respectable families.

The Governor and Council, having granted permission to the banks to suspend specie payments, they have all availed themselves of the privilege, except that of the People's Bank—it was required of that institution that before they suspend the payment of specie, they should make an exhibit of the state of their affairs—this they had not yet done.

We mentioned that on Sunday night lights were placed in the windows of the several dwellings in Montreal; this was also done on Monday, and was to be continued until farther orders.

The name of Wolford Nelson, noticed yesterday, should have been Robert: Wolford was one of those sent to Bermuda.

The 71st. regiment, under the command of Colonel Grey, left Montreal for Chambly and St. Charles on Wednesday—they reached St. Johns at 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to their places of destination.

No intelligence has been received of the fate of Mr. Ellis and his family. The insurgents had made prisoners of Mrs. Odle and her family of Naperville, and taken them away.

Two dwelling houses in the village directly opposite St. Johns were set on fire on Wednesday morning and burned down; the fire was put out with the aid of the troops stationed at St. Johns. This probably led to the report that St. Johns was seen in flames. The river is not wide, and a person at a short distance might readily have mistaken the one for the other.

Some fears were still felt for the safety of the railroad, but a large military force is stationed at the principal points, which will exercise a vigilant watchfulness.

We do not believe the reports from Kingston and Perth mentioned in the letter from Jefferson county, published in this paper of yesterday.

THE CHEROKEES.

In the Milledgeville Recorder of the 30th ult. we found the following extract of a letter from Gen. Scott to Gov. Gilmer:

Head Quarters, Eastern Division,
Cherokee Agency, Oct. 15, 1838.

The Cherokees, as it is known, were divided into two political parties—friends and opponents of the treaty of New Echota. Of the former there were remaining east, in May last, about five hundred souls—of the latter, including 376 Creeks,* a little more than 15,000. About 2500 of the anti-treaty party were emigrated in June last, when (on the 19th) the movement was suspended by my order, until the first of September, on account of the heat and the sickness of the season. The suspension was approved by the War Department, in anticipation, by an order to that effect, received a few days later. The Indians had already, with but very few exceptions, been collected by the troops, and I was further instructed to enter into the *arrangement* with the delegation, (Mr. John Ross and his colleagues,) which placed the removal of the 12,500 immediately into their own hands.

The drought, which commenced in July and continued till the end of September, caused the loss of a month in the execution of the new arrangement. Four detachments are, however, now in march for the West; three or four others will follow this week, and as many more the next—all by land 900 miles—for the rivers are yet very low. The other party, making a small detachment, is also on the road, after being treated by the United States, in common with their opponents, with the utmost kindness and liberality. Recent reports from these five detachments, represent, as I am happy to say, the whole as advancing with alacrity in the most perfect order. The remainder of the tribe are already organized into detachments, and each is eager for precedence in the march—except the sick and decrepit, with a few of their friends as attendants, who will constitute the last detachment, and which must wait for the renewal of steam navigation.

By the new arrangement not an additional dollar is to be paid by the United States to, or on account of, the Cherokees. The whole expense of the removal, as before, is to be deducted from the moneys previously set apart by the treaty and the late act of Congress in aid thereof.

Among the party of 12,500, there has prevailed an almost universal cheerfulness since the date of the new arrangement. The only exceptions were among the North Carolinians, a few of whom, tampered with by designing white men, and under the auspices alluded to above, were induced to run back, in the hope of buying lands and remaining in their native mountains. A part of these deluded Indians have already been brought in by the troops, aided by Indian runners sent by Mr. Ross and his colleagues, and the others are daily expected down by the same means.

In your state, I am confident there are not left a dozen Indian families, and that the head of each is a citizen of the United States.

For the aid and courtesies I have received from Georgia, throughout this most critical and painful service, I am truly thankful; and I have the honour to remain, with high consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Winfield Scott.

* The whole number found here the last summer—most of whom had long been domesticated with the Cherokees, and with whom many of their warriors fought by our side at the battle of the Horse Shoe.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT TO THE PURCHASER OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

I wish to make some remarks as to the Morus Multicaulis, especially to the purchasers of buds this season, as it is of some importance to them. It has been the practice to strip the tree of all its leaves before coming to maturity, which is a great injury to the bud, because when the tree has received that nourishment to protect and ripen the wood, the leaves will fall off themselves, without depriving the bud of that vegetating power, which I know is practised to a great extent. If the bud is not ripe it requires great care to make it vegetate, and the standard for receiving the *buds* or *cuttings* ought to be strictly adhered to receive none but what are ripe, and perfected, as the others will shrivel and decay, if not properly managed.

A CULTIVATOR.

JUDGE WILKESON.

We learn from the *Christian Statesman of Washington*,—a paper which we read with more interest than almost any of our contemporaries out of our own church,—that this distinguished civilian has accepted a General Agency for the entire union from the Parent Colonization Society, and that he is now engaged with his remarkable zeal and energy in the project of obtaining funds by donation, for the purchase of a ship, to be sold to free persons of color, who may agree to man her with colored sailors, and keep her in regular intercourse between the United States and Liberia, and to pay for the vessel by conveying emigrants from time to time, to the various settlements on that coast.

[*Gambier Observer.*

Commodore J. D. Elliot has presented to the city of Philadelphia an ancient Sarcophagus, which he obtained in Syria during his last cruise in the frigate Constitution. In a letter on the subject he says—

"The Sarcophagus is of Roman origin and is believed to exist with the second century; was obtained about ½ of a mile north east of the present city of Beyroot, where once stood the ancient city of Beritus. It is of pure white marble, ornamented with sacrificial and other devices, and it appears to me might appropriately be connected with the Institution which when completed, will be both ornamental and useful to the city of Philadelphia.

Should this tender be accepted it will afford me much satisfaction to forward the authority, by which it may be removed from the Navy Yard at Norfolk, its present temporary depository, to that of Girard College, Philadelphia, its permanent abode."

The present has been formally accepted by the Councils of Philadelphia, in the adoption of a resolution to that effect, and, according to the wish of the donor, is to be placed in the Girard College.

BROAD STREET.

The owners of property on Broad street, between the Ridge Road and Camac street, held a meeting at the Exchange on Tuesday evening last. Messrs. S. Gratz, Geo. Cadwalader, and W. W. Camac, were appointed a committee to confer with the Supervisors of Penn Township and the Commissioners of Spring Garden on the subject of widening, grading and improving Broad street, from the Ridge Road to Camac street.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

This is well illustrated in the formation of the *New England Non-Resistance Society*, the officers of which are from both sexes, and the spirit of which, as plainly avowed, is to break down every form of national and family government. If the leaders in this enterprise are sane, the proof does not appear. We are cautioned not to identify this new organization with the American Peace Society.—*Presbyterian.*

NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

One of the members was called last week at the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston, to serve as a juror. He declared that he could neither take the oath nor make affirmation, and was permitted to go his way. The officers are:—

President, Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge, Mass.

Vice Presidents: George W. Benson, Brooklyn, Conn.; Peleg Clarke, Coventry, R. I.; Henry C. Wright, Newburyport, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary: Maria W. Chapman, Boston.

Treasurer: Charles K. Whipple, Boston.

Executive Committee: Joshua V. Himes, Boston; Wm. Bassett, Lynn; Oliver Johnson, Boston; Anne W. Weston, Weymouth; Thankful Southwick, Boston.

Summary.

The Cherokees.—A Correspondent in the Cherokee country has kindly favoured us with the following, under date of the 10th instant:

"Emigration has now fairly began. Several detachments of eight or ten hundred each have started, and others will follow in quick succession. In a few days the Cherokees, as a people, will have bid farewell to the land of their fathers. The sick and the aged will remain until the rising of the waters, but several hundreds, it is feared, are secreted in the mountains of North Carolina. To have forced off the Indians during the recent excessive drought, would have been inhuman. The rumors of disaffection among the Indians towards John Ross, are greatly exaggerated. These reports are put into circulation by Georgia newspaper editors, who entertain an inveterate hostility towards this talented chieftain."—*Nat. Gazette.*

The second detachment of the emigrating Cherokees passed through Nashville on Monday, the 16th ult. At Foster's Mill, on the Murfreesborough turnpike, they lay encamped for several days, and were visited by a considerable number of citizens. The Whig says, on the authority of the visiters, that many of them are suffering sorely for the want of apparel, and, that scores of them must inevitably fall the victims of disease and death before reaching the far place of their destination. Indeed, when they passed through Nashville, 40 or 50 were on the sick list, and four or five were afterward buried near the city.

The University.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York University held yesterday to supply the place of eight members of the Council, whose term of office expired on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

James Tallmadge, John Lorimer Graham, John Prescott Hall, Phillip S. Van Rensselaer, Wm. B. Crosby, Brittain L. Woolley, Charles Butler, and Peter I. Nevins, Esqrs.

Most of these gentlemen were on the ticket which was supported by the friends of the Chancellor. The votes were so nearly balanced that a part of both tickets were elected.

Railroad Dividend.—The Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months. The Richmond Compiler, after announcing the fact, adds—"We are pleased to learn that the income for this period has been about 50 per cent. more than it was for the same period last year. A year ago, the dividend was only four per cent. for the preceding twelve months. Now it is three and a half for six months; and as the business and income are very steadily improving, it may reasonably be expected that the next semi-annual dividend will reach four per cent."

The Ohio River.—At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, there was about twenty-five inches in the channel, and the river slowly rising. There had been a heavy fall of snow at the head waters of the Allegheny, the melting of which would cause a rise in the Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette states that during the twenty-four hours ending on the 1st inst., nine steamboats arrived and eight took their departure. The river was twelve inches above low water mark.

From the Charleston Courier.

Mayor's Office, November 1st, 1838.—Having consulted the Central Board of Health on the subject generally, of the public health, and particularly whether the state of the atmosphere is now such as to warrant strangers in returning to the city, it affords me pleasure to announce publicly that I am authorized by the said Board to state that, in their opinion, the distressing epidemic that prevailed for the last two months and upwards, had entirely disappeared, that the atmosphere had regained its salubrity, and that strangers may now return with a perfect assurance of their safety from the late disease. H. L. PINCKNEY, Mayor.

Coal Trade, &c.—It is an extraordinary fact, that from 1821, when the Anthracite coal trade began, up to 1833, the importation of foreign Bituminous coal, instead of diminishing, actually increased. Indeed in those twelve years, quadrupled. In 1821, 20 thousand tons of foreign coal were imported; in 1833, two millions and a half—or 84,000 tons.

The Lehigh Company, since they commenced operations, have mined and sent to market 1,127,000 tons, on which they made a clear profit of one dollar a ton certainly, probably near fifty cents more. So that one location, chiefly one mine, has yielded the proprietors a million dollars profit.—*Newark D. Advocate.*

From Calcutta.—East India journals to the end of June have been received. At Jeupoor, the cholera was carrying off between two and three hundred persons daily. The same disease was raging with great violence at Horul, Bhurutpoor, Tyjjara, and the surrounding country. Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Horlu on the 26th June.

The Arkansas Times contains an advertisement, stating that "The Cherokee Almanac, for the year 1839," will be published at Park Hill, Cherokee nation, in Cherokee and English, the calculations being made for the latitude of Fort Gibson. Price, one dollar per dozen, or twelve and a half cents for a single copy.

Practical Abolition.—Edward Curd, Sr. recently deceased, of Logan county, Ky., by his will emancipated 15 slaves, two of them unconditionally, and the others on the condition that they emigrated to Liberia and remained there. He left them $50 each to defray their expenses to that country. They have determined to go.

Rail Road Bank—Arrival of Specie.—The Oceola, which arrived on Thursday last from London, brings us nearly half a million of dollars in gold and silver, imported by the Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, for the use of the South Western Rail Road Bank.

Shipwreck.—The ship Colborne, from London, bound to Quebec, was lately wrecked at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleur. Her cargo was valued at thirty thousand pounds sterling. Forty passengers are said to have perished.

Stranger's Fever.—The whole number of deaths at Charleston by this epidemic from the 8th of August to the 31st of October, was 352; of which number only 7 were blacks.

The Secretary of State has returned to Washington from a visit to Georgia by the way of Charleston and Baltimore.

The state prisoners who were sent to Bermuda from Canada, were to sail for the United States about the first of this month.

Miscellany.

Military Concert.—On the recent arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Berlin, all the bands, drummers, and fifers of the nine regiments of infantry and eleven of cavalry, amounting to 1,074 men, were assembled in front of the royal palace, and disposed on three sides of an oblong square, 120 paces by 65. The longest side of the square was occupied by the infantry bands, one of the small sides by those of the cavalry, composed of wind-instruments, and the remaining side by the drummers and fifers. All the general and field officers in full uniform took their places on the fourth side. In the centre of the square was the leader of the band, and at a certain distance from him, opposite to the regimental bands, their separate leaders, all armed with their short wands. At a signal given by the leader, the concert commenced by the hymn "God preserve the Emperor," and finished at nine o'clock with the Russian Retreat and an evening prayer. The execution of the concert is stated to have been admirable.

Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella.—The London Courier, in a notice of this work, which it predicts "must undoubtedly hereafter take its place on the same shelf with Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon," adds that "little is the popularity it has achieved with the American public; little do they yet appreciate it as the first star which has appeared on that horizon, the darkness of which has hitherto been rendered only the more visible by the brilliancy of such authors as Irving and Cooper." The Courier infers from this, that although works are occasionally produced in the United States, creditable to the talent and scholarship of the country, they "do not prove a general advance in literature, or the degree to which it is appreciated and encouraged there." The best refutation of all this is the announcement of the *third edition* of Mr. Prescott's History, in less than nine months from the date of its first publication. The first edition was disposed of in a few weeks, and a second, nearly twice as large, is now exhausted. We suspect it will not be easy to meet with an instance of an historical work of like cost and magnitude—from the pen of an author before unknown—which, without the aid of subscription, has met with a more rapid sale, either on the other side of the water, or on this.—*N. Y. American.*

Street Smoking.—Were it not that the commonness of the thing renders persons insensible to its impropriety, we are sure that no one claiming to be a gentleman, would be guilty of street smoking. It is a most unfair intrusion upon the rights of others, and especially of ladies. But no man has a right to pollute the common air any more than he has to be-cloud the common light. When a man goes puffing along the street, throwing tobacco smoke into the faces of all he passes, it is quite safe to conclude that he is no gentleman; or at any rate, is unconscious at the time of what good breeding demands of him.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

The King of Naples has lately published a law against duelling. A challenge to fight a duel, either written or verbal, is punishment by imprisonment in the third degree, with a disqualification for all public functions, and the loss of all pensions for two to five years after the expiration of the punishment. A person who accepts a challenge is subject to the same punishment. Any act of violence committed against a person in consequence of refusing to accept a challenge, shall be punished according to the previously existing laws, but the rate of punishment shall be increased one degree above what it is in ordinary cases.

A Joke for the Ladies.—The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the *left* stocking *last*. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on; and pulling off this is taking the *left* stocking off *last*."

The kingdom of Saxony is perhaps the country, in all Germany, where, in proportion to its inhabitants, the greatest quantity of distilled spirits is consumed, and intemperance prevails to the greatest extent. The Government has just published a statistical account of the distilleries now in operation in Saxony. This report states that their number is 3,493. This, compared with the population, which, according to the official census of 1837, amounts to 1,637,017 persons, gives one distillery of spirits to every 460 persons. Of these establishments, 1,484 are in cities, and 2,009 in the country—672 make spirits only from corn, and 1,095 from potatoes alone. In 1837 the distilleries of Saxony used 138,807 bushels of corn, 478,557 bushels of potatoes, and 1,978 bushels of materials which were not farinaceous.—*Dresden paper.*

Dr. Desjardins, who had been sent into Egypt by the Minister of Public Instruction, has lately discovered there a considerable number of MSS., some in the Memphitic, others in the Saitic languages. The Prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Baruch, with the letter to the Jewish prisoners at Babylon, the Book of Job, the fourteen first chapters of Proverbs, and some fragments of the Book of Kings, are mentioned among the works contained in them.

A Queen's Bed.—The London Globe newspaper gives the following account of the Queen's bed. It is worth imitation by all young ladies.

"The visiters of Buckingham Palace, who have an opportunity of seeing the Queen's bed, and who are accustomed to conclude that royalty and rank must repose on feather beds and downy pillows, will be astonished to have pointed out to them a small camp bed, with a hard mattress and one small pillow, as the couch of royalty. Yet such is the fact. If ladies generally would follow her example, they would feel the benefit of it in the improvement of their persons and figure, and the uniform flow of health and spirits it would secure."

Tea in India.—Black tea is now manufactured in our recent possession of Suddiya, in Upper Assam, by Chinamen, under precisely the same process as in China, and which, though simple, requires the utmost skill and delicacy. The tea grown on the sunny sides of the mountains is the best, but must be kept twelve months before it is drank, as new tea produces unpleasant symptoms even in China. Shade is not absolutely necessary for the plant, unless it is brought out of the jungle, but those planted in the shade succeed better than when exposed to the sun.

So far as can be judged from appearances, the Assam tea is considered equal to that of China, and has been officially announced marketable. The principal difficulty now is the lead for packing, of which the Chinese use a peculiar quality.

Tea Making in the Crimea.—Each country, almost each province, offers peculiarities to the observation of a stranger. Some of these are trifling in themselves, yet not without interest. To this class belongs the habit, here prevalent, of substituting lemon for milk in tea. A slice of the fruit is handed round with each cup, and the excellence of the flavour thus communicated to the beverage attests the good taste of those who adopt the custom. Some credit, however, may be due to the tea itself; for it is certain that in no country in Europe is the article imported in such perfection as in Russia. Conveyed by land through the medium of the large fairs at Ladak and Nijni Novogerod, it retains the virtue of which a sea voyage is said to deprive it; while its grateful flavour is much enhanced by the leaves of the *olea fragrans*, with which the Chinese pack it for a land journey.

Lectures on the American Revolution.—Mr. Sparks commenced last evening his course of twelve lectures, before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, on the causes and principal events of the American Revolution. These lectures will be continued weekly, until the course is completed, and they will then be followed by a course of six lectures by Mr. F. C. Gray, on the History of English Literature.

It is among the striking proofs of the change of the character of our society, and of the growth of a literary taste, and a general desire for intellectual improvement among us, that in place of the theatre, which a few years since was the only regular evening resort for entertainment, the halls appropriated to popular literary and scientific lectures, then entirely unknown, are now the favourite and fashionable resort of people of all ages, and particularly of young people of both sexes. By a large portion of our community the theatre is almost forgotten. It has been discovered that the two objects of entertainment and improvement, may be united in one pursuit; and that in attending the performance of an accomplished lecturer, besides the pleasure of meeting one's friends, and enjoying the excitement of the occasion, a permanent benefit may be gained, in the instruction afforded by the lecture, and in the stimulus and aids given by it to future inquiry. These popular courses of lectures have now been in progress for several years, and they appear to be increasing in favour and popularity. The advantages which have resulted from them have been greater than was anticipated, and they promise to become instruments of still greater benefit to the community, in proportion as they are more regularly attended, and the lectures apply themselves to more connected and thorough courses of instruction, on the subjects of which they treat.—*Daily Advertiser.*

A Rowland for an Oliver.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present, and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words, "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin." No entreaties could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had ben jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

College of Cardinals.—From the Official Almanac of Rome, recently published, it appears that the sacred college consists of only 57 cardinals instead of 70, its usual number. Six new cardinals are said, in that capital, to have been named by the Pope, but the other seven wanting to complete the number are not yet supposed to have been designated. His Holiness is in his 73d year, and in the eighth of his reign. The eldest prelate of the college is Cardinal Bussi, aged 83; and the youngest, Cardinal della Genza Sermattei, who is only 37. The united ages of all the Cardinals amount to no less than 3642 years.

Style of Intercourse in Egypt.—The Egyptians are extremely courteous to each other, and have a peculiar grace and dignity in their manner of salutation and their general demeanor, combined with easiness of address, which seems natural to them; being observable even in the peasants. The middle and higher classes of townspeople pride themselves upon their politeness and elegance of manners, and their wit, and fluency of speech: and with some justice, for they are not the less free in their conversation than their less accomplished fellow countrymen. Affability is a general characteristic of Egyptians of all classes. It is common for strangers even in a shop, after mutual salutation, to enter into conversation with each other with as much freedom as if they were old acquaintances, and for one who has a pipe, to offer it to another who has none, and it is not unusual nor is it generally considered unpolite, for persons in a first casual meeting, to ask each other's names, professions, or trades, and places of abode. Lasting acquaintances are often formed on such occasions. In the middle and higher ranks of Egyptian society, it is very seldom that a man is heard to say anything offensive to the feelings of another in his company; and the most profligate never venture to utter an expression meant to cast ridicule upon sincere religion; most persons, however, in every class, are otherwise more or less licentious in their conversation, and extremely fond of joking. They are generally very lively and dramatic in their talk; but scarcely ever noisy in their mirth. They seldom indulge in loud laughter; expressing their enjoyment of any thing ludicrous by a smile or an exclamation. [Lane's Egypt.

It appears that at the last census the number of Domestic Servants in the United Kingdom was—Females, 923,646; men and boys, 211,966; total, 1,135,612.

ATHENIAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The second course of Lectures before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, will commence in the saloon of the Musical Fund, on the second Tuesday evening of November, and be continued on Tuesdays for the period of about four months.

Lectures will be delivered by the following named gentlemen:

Rev. Albert Barnes,	Dr. C. D. Meigs,
Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq.	Wm. B. Reed, Esq.
Edward E. Law, Esq.	Dr. J. Pancoast,
Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.	Professor Rogers,
Rev. Dr. Ducachet,	Wm. Rawle, Esq.
Dr. Mutter,	Rev. Mr. Todd,
John K. Kane, Esq.	Dr. George B. Wood,
Rev. Mr. Furness,	Rev. Dr. Babcock,
Thomas I. Wharton, Esq.	Judge Hopkinson.

Tickets for the entire course may be had at the Philadelphia Library, South Fifth Street, below Chesnut; at the store of Mr. Joseph Sill, No. 185 Chesnut street, and of Mr. H. Perkins, bookseller, adjoining the United States Bank.

The members of the Mercantile Library will procure their tickets of the Treasurer of their company.

Tickets for members of the Institute,	$4 00
Ditto for non-members,	$5 00
Ladies' Tickets,	$1 00

As the number of tickets to be sold is limited, members of the Institute and Mercantile Library who design to attend the lectures must apply early, to prevent disappointment.

Joseph Hopkinson, President.
N. Sargent, Secretary.

Poetry.

For the Colonization Herald.

ON VISITING THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Star of the sightless! hill nor dale,
Nor blushing flowret bath'd in dew,
Nor rosy morn—nor moonbeam pale,
Nor yon broad arch of living blue,
Nor face of kindred love they view,—
But thou, with heaven-enkindled ray
The gold of intellect dost strew
For Nature's cold neglect to pay:—

Dost paint them where 'mid fields of thought
Proud forests wave, and streamlets flow,
And plants spring up, with perfume fraught
And never-fading blossoms blow,—
Dost lead them where in pastures green
The lamb, tho' blind, securely feeds,
While chrystal fountains gush between
With music thro' the whispering reeds.

Star of the sightless! be thou blest!
God hold thee in thy cloudless sphere,
Till onward, toward the realm of rest,
Lur'd by thy teachings kind and dear,
Uncounted souls forget their woe,
Unfold a pinion, pure and bright,
And from their darkling path below
Ascend to everlasting light. L. H. S.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1st, 1838.

Education.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bible.

Messrs. Editors,—In the time of Jeremiah, the Prophet, the chosen and highly favored people of God were accused of committing two evils—of forsaking the fountain of living waters, and of hewing out to *themselves* cisterns, broken cisterns, which can hold no water. If any people on any subject, since the days of Jeremiah, have committed the same evils, it is probably Americans on the subject of education. Can any thing be found, more in the character of fountains of living water, than the two volumes of God—nature and revelation? Or, can any thing be found more in the character of cisterns which can hold no water, than modern school books? And are not the two books of God almost entirely forsaken, or shut out of schools, to give place to the thousand of subterfuges, alike without interest, meaning, or usefulness?

Let any one compare, for a moment, the beautiful, sublime, and highly interesting contents of the Bible, with the materials composing our spelling-books, reading-books, and grammars. Example—"God is love." Can a more sublime thought, or interesting theme of conversation, be brought to the mind of a child, than is contained in these three short words? Can any sentence be found more easy for a child to learn?

Another—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." How short and how sublime the sentence, and how readily learned and understood by a child! Another—"Behold the Lamb of God!" Another—"Christ came into the world to save sinners." How long would it take a child to learn all these passages, and dozens of others, which might be selected for exercises in reading, while they would furnish the most delightful topics of instruction to every unadulterated mind?

Were it not for degrading the subject, and connecting the ludicrous with the sublime, a few examples might be taken from school books—one or two, however, will suffice:—Bla, b'e, bli, blo, blu, bly. Another—I might, could, would, or should have loved; thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved; he might, could, would, or should have loved. Plural—We might, could, would, or should have loved; ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved; they might, could, would, or should have loved.

And after the above, and hundreds of other lessons, equally interesting, beautiful, and sublime, have been repeated a thousand times, what next? Why repeat them a thousand times more, of course. And after these little immortals, constantly craving for substantial food for their minds, have been fed with such husks from four to ten years of age, what do they receive then? Why, the same husks from ten to sixteen, or until they "*complete their education.*"

And is religion not embraced in education? It surely is, with those who take a college course; for they spend over Virgil, Homer, Cicero, and other Latin and Greek authors, several years in the study of heathen mythology.

Is it not time that the "*Book*" of the one living and true God should be recognized by Christians, in the education of their children? Is it in any respect inferior to the books of men? Is the poetry of David inferior to that of Virgil or Homer? Is the philosophy of the human mind, as developed by Solomon, by Isaiah, and even by the divine Author of the "*Sermon on the Mount*," less clear or less true, as a transcript of the souls of men, than the systems of Locke, Stewart, Brown, and Paley? Are not the specimens of reasoning, or of sound logic, given by St. Paul, equal to the syllogisms and various formulas given by Hedge, Parker, and other authors of logic for schools?

What history is more interesting, more important or more authentic than the history of the Bible? And are purer or more beautiful specimens of English language to be found in any volume, than in the volume of inspiration? Does any book contain a greater variety or better specimens for critical reading, than this volume of a hundred prophets?

I cannot speak much of the experience of others on this subject; but from my own experience, I conclude that the Bible may be made more interesting to children than any other, if not than all other books. I have never known children to make more rapid improvement in reading than from lessons in the Bible, attended with conversation and familiar descriptions of the meaning and attendant circumstances.

But the book of God is principally important as a moulder of the human heart, especially in its plastic state in early childhood. If the beautiful and heavenly doctrine of Christ's sermon on the mount were as constantly and urgently impressed upon the young and generous hearts of children, as bringing home a medal for being at the head of a class, or getting the first appointment in a college for repeating Latin and Greek phrases, or giving the best demonstrations in Mathematics, we should probably see, before many years, a new kind of Christians and republicans in the world.

And cannot this be done? What Christian parent or Christian teacher dare say that he cannot do it? For myself, I know quite well that it can be done. And from some encouraging signs of the times, from some bright spots which appear in the dark cloud which has so long overspread the moral horizon of our globe, we may suffer ourselves to hope—nay, believe, that the time is not distant when it will be done—when parents will treat their children from infancy as if they wished to secure for them a heavenly inheritance.

In the faith and fellowship of the gospel, I am most kindly yours, J. Holbrook.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Tho United States and the whole world ought to know, that the amount of appropriation by the State, and the taxes assessed on the districts which have accepted the school law, (including the school tax of Philadelphia in 1837,) was $792.151 30. In future, the permanent school fund will consist—

1st. Of $100,000, payable by the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, every year for nineteen years.

2d. Of $100,000 in addition thereto.

3d. Of such a sum annually (after 1838) as will make the amount of appropriation equal to one dollar for each taxable citizen in the commonwealth. In the year 1835, the last triennial assessment year, the number of taxables amounted to 309,421.

4th. Of an annual tax on personal property (made taxable by act of March 25, 1831,) by the school directors, at the same rate as the real estate within their respective districts.

We have been often told, (and sometimes in a sarcastic tone,) of the munificent funds appropriated by Connecticut, New-York and Massachusetts, for the support of common schools, and more frequently have had presented to our view statements in praise of the Prussian system of education, but I shall be pleased to see a comparison made between the funds of the above States, and of the government of Prussia, with those appropriated by Pennsylvania, for the general instruction of youth; and the number of youths actually, not nominally educated from those funds. I am myself too much engaged to spend the time necessary for the inquiry.

The tax on the city and county of Philadelphia last year, for the support of their common schools was, $59,999; and there were received of the aggregate appropriation for the year 1838, $89,536; of this last sum a portion was expended for the purchase of lots, and erection of school houses. Fifty county academies have received from the State, varying from $2,000 to $5,000 each, previously to the year 1838, and nine colleges have received $158,733: total amount paid, (according to the State Treasurer's report) $268,633. Besides these sums, others are annually due to some colleges from previous appropriations by the legislature—on this account $44,000 were paid in 1837. 46,000 acres of land, have also been presented to different colleges and academies.

Further, by act of April 12th, 1838, $1000 are annually appropriated to each university and college, maintaining four professors, and instructing 100 students; to each academy and female seminary of 15 pupils, $300; to others with 25 pupils, $400; to others with 40 or more pupils, $500; $200 for every indigent pupil taught in the institution for the blind; and $160 for every indigent pupil taught in the asylum for the deaf and dumb. Of the very large sums appropriated for the general benefit of those humane institutions, I am silent, as they do not pertain to the subject under discussion.

As the objectionable article which has drawn forth this explanation, has gone the rounds of the newspapers, I hope that their publishers will insert this reply, or at least notice the wrong calculation to which I refer, by the School Society.

Oct. 29, 1838. JAMES MEASE.

TASTE FOR READING.

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. I speak of it of course only as a worldly advantage, and not in the slightest degree superseding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger panoply of religious principles—but as a taste, an instrument, and a mode of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, the wittiest—with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but his character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bred and the best informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle, but perfectly irresistible coercion in a habit of reading well directed over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not less effectual because it works insensibly, and because it is really the last thing he dreams of. It civilizes the conduct of men, and suffers them not to remain barbarous.—*Sir John Herschel.*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Our paper this morning contains an advertisement of the Lafayette College in Easton, Pa. to which we invite attention. We have occasion to know that the best feelings of the citizens of Easton are concerned in the establishment and continuance of the College, and that they have co-operated with the faculty in creating inducements to parents to send pupils to the institution, and a faculty is engaged of character and attainments suited to the high purposes to which they are dedicated.

The School of Teachers is one important feature in this College, to which we would especially invite attention, and which we think is deserving the notice of the people. The names of the gentlemen connected with this department of the College are familiar to us, and connected with pleasing recollections of high commendations upon their professional merits. There is in the notice a slight deficiency in regard to the information upon the preparatory school, which the distinguished gentleman who lectures on jurisprudence can supply to us by letter.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SCHOOLS WANTING.

In the department of the Saone-et-Loire exists a little commune called Saint Martin d'Auxi, with a population of not more than 155 inhabitants, only two of whom can read and write, and consequently discharge the functions of Mayor and Deputy-Mayor. In the re-elections of 1837, precisely these two individuals were rejected from the municipal council, and the administration of the commune became therefore impossible. The dissolution of the municipal council has been pronounced by a royal ordonnance; but unless the two "not abilities" who know how to read and write should be re-elected, it is impossible to foresee how the government of the little commune can be carried on.

KEMPER COLLEGE.

This institution established by our first Missionary Bishop, is to be organized this autumn. Its location is near St. Louis, Missouri. From what we have learned of Bishop Kemper of the preliminary measures towards its endowment, and of the plan of the College, we cannot doubt it will render most important service to the interests of sound Christian learning in our church, and generally, in the south-west.—*Gambier Observer.*

From the Boston Atlas.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

October 15, 1838.

An intelligent foreigner, travelling in our country, is said to have declared that he scarcely entered a village in which, if the opinion of the residents might be taken as authority, there was not the handsomest church, the best minister, the most beautiful bank, the ablest lawyer, the most skilful physician, and the healthiest climate, in the United States. This is caricature, and was doubtless so intended; but there is truth enough in it to enable all to recognize the original. Whatever exaggeration our national vanity may lead us to indulge in, I can have no fear of trespassing beyond the limits of truth in saying that the new edifice erected for the reception of the splendid collection of specimens and curiosities belonging to "The Philadelphia Museum Company," is in some respects, the noblest within our territories. The grand saloon in the second story is beyond comparison the largest room in America; it affords in fact the only specimen we have of a truly great and magnificent hall. It is 235 feet in length, 64 in width, and 32 in height, with a beautiful arched ceiling, supported by 65 columns with acanthus-leaved capitals. The *coup d'œil*, on entering, is in the highest degree beautiful and imposing. The length of the Hall, the ranges of columns and alcoves, the height and curvature of the ceiling, the portraits of distinguished Americans inserted in the breastwork of the gallery and encircling the whole apartment, the beautiful perspective painting at the extreme end of the hall, representing a scene in India, with the giant forms of the elephant and rhinoceros in front, the small but elegant organ at the other extremity, the prodigious skeleton of the Mammoth Mastodon which rears its huge proportions upon an elevated pedestal in the centre of the room—and, finally, the finished, tasteful, and truly classical air that invests and reigns through the entire establishment, take the visitor who enters for the first time by surprise. The agreeableness of the effect is increased at night by the brilliancy of the gas illumination, and by the crowds of fashionable people with which the Hall is thronged; there being, on an average not less than from 200 to 300 visiters every evening.

The arrangement of the specimens is somewhat novel, and perhaps not strictly scientific; yet it is very convenient, and on the whole the most satisfactory for popular observation. There are four ranges of alcoves, including each fifteen, viz: two on the main floor and two in the galleries. Those below are devoted exclusively to the specimens in Natural History, arranged in geographical divisions. The alcoves on the north side of the saloon contain the animals, birds, fishes and reptiles of North America. Of those on the north side, four contain specimens, in all the departments of Natural History, from South America, one from Europe, two from Africa, five from Asia, and one from Australia. Midway between the two extremities of the hall there is an aviary, which contains, among many other beautiful living specimens of the feathered race, the two most magnificent parrots I ever beheld. The north gallery contains the mineralogical collection, which is not large, and the collections of lepidoptera and marine productions, each of which is rich and valuable. The display of shells and corals is most beautiful; especially the cabinet presented with rare liberality, by Mrs. William Hyde, which is so large as to fill several alcoves. The south gallery contains specimens of the dresses, implements, idols, arms, and various manufactures of savage tribes, but especially of the American Indians. Next to Catlin's "Indian Gallery" this Museum possesses probably the most extensive collection of curiosities any where extant.

The paintings in this Museum are chiefly portraits, painted by Charles Wilson Peale. Those of the former are far the most original likenesses of our American worthies, beginning as far back as before the Revolution, and coming down to our own times. The first in the series is a portrait of Washington, painted in 1754, when he was a Colonel in the armies of George the Third, and said to be an excellent likeness. Starting from the "Father of his Country," the series descended in chronological order to the time when the venerable artist "was gathered to his fathers;" embracing, altogether, about 150 portraits. These are inserted in the breastwork of the two galleries, and form a truly interesting and valuable collection. The portraits by Rembrandt Peale, about 50 in number, are arranged in the north gallery. These are principally original likenesses of the members of the great scientific society of the French monarchy, the Institute of France. Of this collection the portrait which excited the liveliest interest in my mind, and gave me the greatest pleasure, is a likeness of the Abbe Hany, the discoverer of the geometrical law of chrystallization, and father of the true system of crystalography. This man was equally remarkable for the beauty of his character and the beauty of his understanding; and both these qualities are written in the features and expressions of the mild, modest, and amiable, but sternly virtuous and profoundly scientific prelate.

The taste with which the specimens in the several departments of Natural History are arranged and displayed is the admiration of every beholder. The birds seem almost to be peopling their native forests, scarcely anything but their sweet carolling being wanting to complete the illusion; while the animals are so skillfully modelled, both in form and attitude, that the "spirit of life" has not yet departed. It is laughable to view the apartment in which the monkeys have their "local habitation." Here is a painter with his brush and easel, gravely taking a likeness of his majesty the reigning sovereign of the ourang-outangs; there a shoemaker, with awl and lapstone, laboriously intent upon his calling. Here you see a fashionable tailor giving the "cut divine" to the coat of a dandy ape; there a sturdy blacksmith puffing over his anvil. The birds, especially those from the equatorial countries, make a brilliant appearance. They are beautifully modelled, tastefully grouped, and in perfect preservation. Of all the specimens in the ornithological department the most magnificent is the argus-pheasant, from Asia. There is nothing gorgeous about this bird, but the combination and disposition of colours in its plumage are perfectly beautiful.

The method of preserving the zoological specimens in the Philadelphia Museum is said to be peculiar. Not only the flesh but the bones are entirely removed. The skin is then put into a preparation of corrosive sublimate and first proof whiskey, in which it remains until they are ready for stuffing it, be the time longer or shorter. It is then stuffed with cut straw and modelled by an artist. In this condition it remains till perfectly dried, when the stuffing is removed, and nothing remains but the stiffened skin, moulded to its proper contour, and retaining whatever attitude the artist had seen fit to give it as being most expressive or picturesque.

The Philadelphia Museum was founded by Charles Wilson Peale in 1784. Its beginnings were humbler even than those of your Boston Athenæum;* it having commenced with a single paddle-fish, caught in the Ohio river, and presented by Robert Patterson, Esq. This fish is still preserved as adventitiously one of the greatest curiosities in the establishment. The Museum first received a charter of incorporation in 1821, which, in 1835, was repealed, and a new one, more liberal in its provisions, substituted in its place. By this charter the stock of the Company is divided into 1000 shares, valued at $100 each, and authority is granted to increase the number to 4,000, their par value remaing the same. Under this charter the present vast and magnificent structure has been erected, at an expense of over $80,000, for the purposes of the Company. The architects are John and James Holden, Esqs. The apartments in this building are the grand saloon already described, and a lower saloon, 135 feet long and 65 feet in width. Besides these there are a large preparing room, a library room of equal dimensions, and a lecture room ample enough to accommodate 1000 spectators. This is a most convenient and beautiful apartment for the purpose for which it is intended. The gallery and dome are supported by 20 fluted iron columns. The room is a semicircle in form, with 20 rows of seats, including those in the gallery, rising one above the other in such a manner, that every spectator can see perfectly well. Connected with the lecture room are a laboratory and retiring apartment. It is intended to have regular courses of scientific lectures delivered here by competent professors. These will be open to all the citizens at moderate charges; and it is to be hoped that many an hour will by this means be reclaimed from idleness, if not from something worse.

The lower saloon is now being fitted up for the reception of Mr. Nathan Dunn's Chinese Gallery. This will be a collection embracing specimens in natural history; numerous articles of Chinese manufacture; agricultural and mechanical implements; fac-similes of 76 men, women and children, most of them to be dressed in full costume; models of boats; painting; idols; musical instruments; household furniture; splendid specimens of China ware; almost every thing, in short, that can illustrate the arts, sciences, religion, manners, customs, modes of living, and domestic habits and employments of the Chinese. This collection of Mr. Dunn will be to China what Mr. Catlin's Gallery is to the Indian races of our own continent. This is a comparison which will be well understood in Boston, and will serve to give some idea of the extent and distinctive characteristics of the exhibition. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Dunn's collection in its present disarranged state, and spent some hours in looking over its rare oddities and gorgeous beauties. It requires not the gift of prophecy to forsee that the Chinese Gallery is destined to become the most fashionable place of resort in the whole country. It will be something entirely new. Nothing like it is, or ever has been, in America; and there are but two similar collections in Europe, both, however, greatly inferior in extent and value to this of Mr. Dunn. One of the collections to which I have referred, is in the Rooms of the London East India Company, and the other in the city of Leyden. Mr. D. will have a large room screened off in his saloon, and fitted up and furnished in the true Chinese style, so that we shall have an opportunity of actually seeing what is meant by Eastern magnificence, without the risk and expense of sailing half round the globe. Mr. D. hopes, by great industry, to get his collection arranged and ready for visiters by Christmas; and I think I hazard no loss of reputation in expressing the opinion that a sight of it will repay the trouble of a trip from Boston to Philadelphia. I shall not attempt a description now, being satisfied that the gallery, when the arrangement of it is completed, will merit a letter by itself.

Peter Peregrine.

* A bushel of books.

IOWA.

The following is an extract from an editorial article published in the Iowa Sun.

Iowa is a great Territory—a vast country, a "land of promise." Indeed, it might be said, with reverence and truth, that forty years wandering in the desert would be well requited by a safe arrival and subsequent residence in Iowa. The agricultural advantages of this country are immense; and lying as it does, for hundreds of miles along the western margin of the Mississippi, its commercial conveniences are certainly surpassed by no interior state in the Union. No country is capable of supporting a larger amount of population.

When it is remembered, that only the other day, the *Black Hawk war* was raging here in what was then the "Indian country," on this very spot; and when we know from official authority that early in June 1838, our population on this, [the west] side of the river amounted to more than twenty-two thousand persons: with these facts before us who can doubt that our increase will surpass any thing to be found in the annals of any nation, or any age. But the mystery is fully explained, by a view of our country. No man of taste can see this country without emotions of admiration and delight.

Let our friends in the east, not attempt to dream that we are here in a wilderness. This would be a mistake, which nothing but the illusions peculiar to dreaming could render pardonable. This has much the appearance of an old country. The same amount of capital and labor that would make a handsome farm in Pennsylvania, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, or in any of the old thirteen states, in twenty-five years, would make a better and handsomer farm in Iowa in one fifth of that time. This may surprise many farmers who have not seen this country; but it is nevertheless true. Industrious persons who select Iowa as a home, may safely promise themselves the richest, the most abundant rewards for their labor. The idle had better keep away.

On the river, and in some parts of the interior, we have many handsome and promising towns. Fort Madison, in Lee county, occupies a beautiful and commanding position and the town is progressing under the direction of well cultivated judgment and taste. Burlington is also an enterprising place, and notwithstanding the peculiar disadvantages of its location, much has been done to secure its advancement, which has given to its inhabitants a high character for activity and energy. But the fact is that any location on the river, above the Musquatine slue is unquestionably healthy. The rapid improvement of Burlington, may, however, tend in some degree to its amelioration, in this important particular. Du Boque, on the north, is a prosperous, healthy and public-spirited town, and its prospects are extended on a highly flattering scale. The mineral wealth and agricultural resources of the country about Du Boque, must make our northern sister a great trading town. This character, indeed, she has attained already. But of all the places in this territory, or in this world for the loveliest of all cities, the spot on which we write (Davenport) is beyond all comparison, the most beautiful.

The country around Rock Island, is, in our opinion, the most charming that ever the eye beheld. Here nature has clearly intended that the Queen City of the far west should be built. Rock Island is of itself one of the greatest natural beauties on the Mississippi. The "old Fort," not to speak of its military associations, is, in truth, an object on which the eye delights to dwell. The large, enterprising, and flourishing town of Stephenson, on the opposite shore, adds greatly to the attractions of the scene, and Davenport with its extended planes and sloping bluffs, completes one of the most splendid pictures that ever delighted the eye of man. The interior of the territory is all rich, beautiful and productive, from end to end. Sober and industrious farmers may flock in from all quarters, and find a rich reward for pleasant and moderate toil. The interior of the territory is healthy, and every section of land admits of easy cultivation.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Statue to Dr. Johnson.—The statue erected to the memory of the great moralist, in his native city of Lichfield, has been opened to the public, and is highly admired as a work of art, and as a fitting memorial in honor of that distinguished writer. The statue, which is of colossal proportions, being 19 feet high, is placed in the centre of the market-place, opposite the house in which Johnson was born, September 18, 1708. The doctor is represented as sitting in an easy chair, with his chin resting on his right hand, in deep thought, surrounded with a huge pile of books, and habited in the robes of an LL. D. with his usual dress. The likeness is acknowledged by all who knew and remember the great original, and the work altogether confers the highest credit on the sculptor, Mr. R. Lucas, a native of Salisbury, and will add much to his already high reputation. The cost of this beautiful work of art, amounting to 800*l.*, has been defrayed by the Rev. J. S. Law, the Chancellor of the Diocese. The pedestal represents three incidents of his life, beautifully carved in relievo—his being carried from school by three boys—his doing penance in the market-place of Uttoxeter—and his listening, perched upon his father's shoulders, at three years of age, to the preaching of the fanatic and popularity-seeking Dr. Sacheveral in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Washington Monument.—During a walk to the heights of the northern portion of our city an evening or two since, we looked with honest pride as natives of Maryland upon the noble tribute paid to the worth of our country's greatest son, in the erection of the magnificent column to the memory of Washington. After years of solicitude and toil, of conflict with difficulties and vexations, through the praiseworthy and untiring zeal of a few public spirited individuals who have devoted themselves gratuitously to the patriotic task, Maryland can at length boast of a structure in some degree worthy of the great man to commemorate whose worth it is intended.

The main column rises from a grand base the elevation of which is about twenty feet, and its diameter fifty feet, there being a door in the centre of each front. On either side of each of these openings is an inscription commemorative of some signal occurrence connected with the eventful history of the life of the founder of our Republic. These inscriptions have just been completed, and the order in which they stand is as follows:

On a tablet in the frieze of each of the four fronts of the grand basement are the words, in letters of an appropriate size—

TO
GEORGE WASHINGTON
BY THE
STATE OF MARYLAND.

As the statue on the monument fronts the South and Annapolis, where he resigned his commission, (which he holds out towards that city,) we begin with this front as the principal, and the one first approached from the body of the town by Charles street. On the spaces each side of the door, reading always to the right, are inscribed—

BORN	DIED
22*d February*	14*th December*
1732.	1799.

On the east side, reading still to the right, are these inscriptions—

COMMANDER IN CHIEF	RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION
of the	*at*
AMERICAN ARMY	ANNAPOLIS
15*th June*	23*d December*
1775.	1783.

On the north side—

TRENTON	YORK TOWN
25*th December*	19*th October*
1776.	1781.

On the west side—

PRESIDENT	RETIRED
of the	*to*
UNITED STATES	MOUNT VERNON
4*th March*	4*th March*
1789.	1797.

These are the eight most remarkable events of his civil and military life, and it will be seen that they are put in opposition by a kind of antithesis, to render them more striking, and more readily impressed on the memory of the reader.

The monument is encircled by a massive and beautiful iron balustrade of proper height, on the outside of which is a circular pavement of flags, composed of granite of uncommonly fine quality.

There still remain to be finished the four statues, or trophies, which are to occupy the tops of the angles of the base, and we sincerely hope that at the ensuing session, the Legislature will pass a law authorizing the appropriation of a sum sufficient to complete them, instead of depending on the precarious resources at present allotted from the revenue from lotteries. In addition to these there only remain to render the monument complete, the four doors and the eight blocks for the tripods on each side of them, which it is believed will be in place before the winter arrives.

[*Baltimore American.*

New Planing Machine.—Mr. Blancan, of Erie, Pa. has just established and got into operation, a steam saw mill and planing machine, which is said to be quite a curiosity. The Erie Gazette states that he is prepared to saw timber sixty feet long, a length never sawed in the common mill propelled by water. The Planing Machine is not only a curiosity, but a great public benefit. Boards are by this machinery planed, grooved and tongued, with a rapidity almost incredible. The advantage of boards prepared in this way are—first, about three-fourths the labor usually bestowed by a carpenter, is saved, and second, for flooring they are far superior, as they require none of the chipping and fitting necessary in laying boards worked by carpenters, inasmuch as they are all of one thickness. Mr. B. has also a number of circular saws in operation, by which lath are made cheaper than they can possibly be by any other process.

A new mode of furnishing masts to steam vessels, by which they may be set up or taken down, when required, in less than two hours, has lately been *invented* in France, the description of which was read to the Academie des Sciences. Authority has been granted by the minister of marine to fit out a vessel with this improvement, to make a voyage to Rio Janeiro. The improvement consists in making the masts of numbers of sheet spars capable of being so well joined as to equal the solidity of ordinary masts.

Patent Needle Machine.—A machine has been invented and put in operation in Sheffield, England, which draws out the wire, straightens it, cuts it into the exact length, points it, grooves it, drills and countersinks the eye, files off the rough edges, and finally drops the perfect needle into a box at the rate of 40 per minute. Fifty machines may be attended by five persons, who will thus produce one million two hundred thousand per day.

Walk on the Water.—A gentleman, named Huy, of Bruges, has imagined a mode of walking, or even running, on the surface of the water, by means of a small balloon, which, being attached to the upper part of the body, is to be a counterpoise to its weight, or in fact to be superior to it, on account of the variation in the weight of the atmosphere. Two pieces of wood floating on the water, and attached by means of cords to the two extremities of a bar, suspended by the middle to the cord of the balloon, are to maintain the equilibrium, that is to say, to prevent the balloon from rising. The progress of the individual in walking on the surface of the water is to be facilitated by wide and wooden sandals fixed on the feet.

Magnificent Present.—Mr. William Hutton, Secretary to the Natural History Society of Newcastle, has received a communication from the minister at St. Petersburg, intimating that, in consequence of an application from Earl Durham, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias had been pleased to command him to make a complete collection of the minerals peculiar to Russia and Siberia; that he had accordingly collected and sent off, per courier, 980 specimens, to be delivered in Newcastle free of charge; presented to the institution in the name of the Emperor. Our readers are probably aware, that more rare and splendid minerals are found in Siberia than in any other part of the world.

Saving of Heat.—In some of the Scotch cotton manufactories they save fuel by surrounding the steam boilers with some non-conducting substance, to prevent the escape of heat. They take the substance called *cotton waste*, which answers no other purpose, wrap the boiler in it to the depth of a few inches, and plaster over the whole with mud scraped from the streets. In this way a considerable saving of fuel is effected, and the disagreeable heat in the neighborhood of the boiler is got rid of.

Powerful Railway Engine.—The largest locomotive engine ever made in Leeds was tried a few days since on the Leeds and Selby railway, by the makers, Fenton, Murphy, and Jackson, previous to its being sent to the Paris and Versailles Railway, in France. With only one carriage and the tender, this engine travelled at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and at the rate of 20 miles per hour with 140 tons, both on the level part of the line.

A Gaulish Battle-axe.—An interesting object of Celtic antiquity has been found, near Valognes, in the Manche. It appears to be a mould for casting the bronze battle-axes of the Gauls, frequently found in those parts; and is in free-stone, no doubt sufficiently hard to stand the heat of the bronze in a state of fusion. It forms a companion to the one for casting dies, found in the forest of Bricbec in 1827, and which is now in the library of Cherbourg. They are unique of their kind, and are highly prized by connoisseurs.